19 MAR 1927

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Bornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR [illegible] M. MEHTA IN 1913.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Bornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL XV NO. 66— BOMBAY FRIDAY MARCH 18 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
19 Mar.	RAZMAK ‡ †		10,602
23 „	CHINAq ..		7,952
26 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDAx		16,227
9 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 „	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 „	MOOLTANx;		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 „	DELTA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 „	CHINA ..		7,952
25 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 „	MALWA ..		10 916
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MANGOLA x ..	16,504
30 „	RANPURA ..		16,585

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles.— £72, £62 and £56

2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back..... £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
24th Mar	MANDALA ...	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
12th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
20th Mar.	KIDDERPORE	For China & Japan
21st „	TASMANIA-MARU, ..	For Japan.
29th „	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
31st „	MALOJA ..	For Colombo & Australia
12th April	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Seiyo Maru	6550	10 Mar.	25 Mar.
Hiyeizan Maru	4614	16 „	26 „
xTokushima M.	5976	20 „	24 „
Hankow Maru	4104	20 „	6 Apr.
Moji Maru	3757	23 „	6 „
Sado Maru	5898	28 „	11 „
Akita Maru	3817	4 Apr.	16 „

x For Karachi

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indo Maru ..	11th Mar.	20th Mar.
Shiraha Maru ..	19th „	29 h „
Heinan Maru ..	20th „	31st „
Shinnoh Maru ..	27th „	7th April
Shunko Maru ..	10th April	20th „
Sumatra Maru..	22nd „	3rd May

Bus Particulars apply to :—

T. OHARA, Manager.

Phone No. 22189, Telegrams : "SHOSEN."

P. O. Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced Europeon Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
18th Mar.	VABELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
21st „	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.
23rd „	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
30th „	KHANDALLA	East & South Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition,

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMPAY.
Tel. No. 2252.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to :—

NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1922	Rs 27,737
Third	1925	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to —

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland).
Established by Royal Charter 1877.

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,666
Reserve Fund ..... F 43,777,341
£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM. (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sibolga
Cheribon	Padang	Sourabaya
Djember	Palembang	Solo
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tegal
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
		Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Hedjaz:—Jeddah.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Agent.

TO SECURE

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

"BRAHMA CHARYA"

(Continence)

Sent gratis and post free on writing to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR.

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . . . . BOMBAY

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

Dr. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies
Rs 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,303. Premium Income for 1925 .. Rs. 16,46,090.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net

Difference being Interest profit .. .. Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 20 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th „	„ 12,700	„ 3,720	„ 8,980
18th „	„ 14,050	„ 5,580	„ 8,470
24th „	„ 15,400	„ 7,440	„ 7,960
30th „	„ 16,750	„ 9,300	„ 7,450
36th „	„ 18,100	„ 9,300	„ 8,800
42nd „	„ 19,450	„ 9,300	„ 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted :—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING FREE.—STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road.
A R116

...NTED— A BAKER & CONFECTIO...ER Goan preferred. Apply to P. A. ...eneral Merchant, Moghol Sarai.
R127

...PE CASTER ATTENDANTS ...TED. Good wages to experi... Apply CAXTON PRINT...S, Frere Road, Bombay.
28292

...ED—MOTOR SALESMEN and ...DVANCED MOTOR MECHANICS ...ll-known Motor House in Madras. ...ith credentials to Box No. 1940, ...Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
R129

WANTED—AGENTS and WHOLESALE DEALERS of Buttons. Samples for Rs. 2, refundable if disapproved. YOUNGMAN & CO., 38, Patlakhan Lane, Dacca.
A R121

WANTED—THREE NUMBERTAKERS, Two TRAINCLERKS, four PARCEL CLERK, for Railway and 7 CLERKS for other Departments. Apply with two annas stamp to MANAGER, GRAND BUSINESS BUREAU, DELHI.
A R114

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED influential District Agents in C. P., Behar, U. P., Sind & Beluchistan for an established Indian Life Insurance Company of Calcutta, on liberal terms. Men really capable of doing business need apply at once to Box No. 1937 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

WANTED—For a progressive and well-established Life Assurance Company of Calcutta, experienced, influential and capable Chief Agents for the Provinces of Behar, C. P., Sindh & Balchistan. None need apply who is not capable of furnishing a substantial guarantee of business. Apply sharp to Box No. 1932 C/o. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 28268

WANTED—A qualified person experienced in Municipal Work for the Chief Officer's post on Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 plus Conveyance allowance Rs. 15 P. M. Candidates should apply before the 20th April, 1927, stating age, caste, with testimonials and previous experience. S. M. HAGRE, President, Barsi City Municipality. Municipal Office, Barsi. 13th March, 1927.
A 28284

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—Two FORD CARS in working order. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."
J. A.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

HOW TO BECOME AN EDITOR? Read PRIMER ON JOURNALISM Rs. 1-8-0:—CHELLIAH, Srirangam.
L R123

MYSTERY OF MARRIAGE, Manhood, How to Love, Price each 2-8-0, list free. Apply VALE OFFICE, Pondicherry.
L R122

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—PURCHASERS of 4 per cent. Conversion Loan Govt. Promissory Notes. For particulars correspond with the Kamdar, Multhan Estate, Via Barnagar (Central India).
R 28211

PROFESSION.

LEUCODERMA—*No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks.* Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194B

BE HERO and SATISFY your lovely wife thrillingly by alround. Weakness no object stylish methods on rupees two strictly in advance. A. S. PAUL, ST. & Expert B. C. Sheffield Bombay, 13.
P R75

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P.O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3679

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

Premier and Largest Hotel for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 1), 6, 4 and 2-8 per diem. Telegrams :—' CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No, 21986

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notification are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA) LTD.

ANNOUNCE that as from the 18th instant the price of

SHELL PETROL.

in the Island of Bombay will be as follows:

Rs. 1|1|6 per gallon
for supplies taken from Kerbside Pumps

Rs. 1|2|6 per gallon
for supplies taken in cans or barrels.

28297

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, PAREL, BOMBAY.

AN ELECTRICAL and MECHNICAL ENGINEER is required for the above Hospital. The duties attached to the post are caried and include the maintenance and repairs of the Electrical installation and Mechanical Works, in the Hospital and the associated Medical College.

The pay of the post is Rs. 120-10-150 p.m. Free unfurnished quarters will be provided.

Applications, stating age, nationality, qualifications, previous experience, etc., accompanied by copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 30th March 1927.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.
28298

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE

TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN JUBBULPORE AND KATNI.

ON and from 1st April, 1927, "A" and "C" shuttle trains will run to the following revised timings, stopping only at Sihora Road:—

		"A" Shuttle H.M.	"C" Shuttle H.M.
Jubbulpore	dep.	10 20	18 00
Sihora Road	dep.	11 00	18 42
Katni	arr.	11 55	19 55

From the same date the timings of 406 Up Passenger will be slightly adjusted as shown below:—

		H.M.
Gozalpur	dep.	18 25*
Deori	dep.	18 50
Jubbulpore	arr.	19 20

*as at present.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th March, 1927.
28295

NOTICE

4-1|2 KHANDIES or 2520 lbs. of SANDALWOOD BILLETS will be sold by Public Auction by the undersigned at Honavar (Kanara District) on the 24th March, 1927, at 9 a.m.

M. S. TUGGERSE,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Kanara Coast Division.
Honavar, 10th March, 1927.
28286

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR MANUFACTURE OF BRICKS AT DHOND FOR THE NEW HOUSING SCHEME IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROPOSED MOVE OF SOUTH EAST DIVISION TO DHOND.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Sealed Tenders up to noon (S.T.) on MONDAY, 11th April, 1927, for the manufacture and supply of Bricks within Railway land alongside the Banks of the Bhima River at Dhond.

2. The approximate quantity of Bricks required (suitable for building staff quarters and offices) will be between 180 and 200 lakhs of bricks, and the housing scheme will, it is anticipated, extend over 3 years ending 31st March 1930.

3. Tenders should be only for the specific purpose of supplying table-made bricks (1st and 2nd class) made with efficient brick-making plant, and burnt in Bull's improved brick kilns at Dhond. The brick plant and kilns are to be established by the successful tender to a design and capacity approved by the District Engineer.

4. Quotations for supplying the bricks should state:—

(a) Price per 1000, 1st class, at kilns (Dhond Brick field).
(b) Price per 1000, 2nd class, at kilns (Dhond brick field).
(c) Price per 1000, 1st class delivered at site of works (Dhond).
(d) Price per 1000, 2nd class delivered at site of works (Dhond).
(e) Date of turning out first approved supply.
(f) Minimum quantity of approved bricks per mensem.
(g) Percentage of first and second class bricks guaranteed per firing.

5. Railway ashes and Railway water may be made available at Dhond. Tenderers should state:—

(a) Price per 1000 C. ft. of Rly. ashes (in Loco yard at Dhond).
(b) Price per 1000 gallons of water (laid to brickfield by the Railway).

They are prepared to pay for the above facilities if the Railway concede the use of these items.

6. Sample hand-made bricks as under should be distinctly labelled with the name of the tenderer and composition of the mixture which is used, and should be lodged in the District Engineer's office at Manmad on or before Monday the 4th April, 1927.

(a) Six bricks each 9" x4½" x2 3" hand-made, well-burnt, sound well-shaped, with edges straight and clear cut, free from virtrification or under-burning and uniform in colour and texture.
(b) The bricks should not absorb more than 10 per cent. of their weight of water after immersion for 12 hours.
(c) The sample bricks should be made from clay taken from the Railway brick-field land by the tenderer under the direction and with the permission of the Resident Engineer, Construction, Dhond.

7. A sum of Rupees five hundred in Cash or Currency Notes as earnest money should accompany the Tender, on which no interest will be allowed and without which no Tender will be considered; and unsuccessful tenderers will be reimbursed their earnest money within one week of the final acceptance of successful tender or tenders.

8. Any further information may be obtained from the undersigned.

9. Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, nor to assign any reason for the rejection of any tender.

10. The tender or tenders tentatively accepted by the undersigned will be subject to ratification by the Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

A. A. McINERNY,
District Engineer,
"Construction"
G.I.P. Railway, Manmad.

Manmad, 16-3-1927.
28296

ADVERTISEMENTS.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Clerk in the DIVISIONAL OFFICE on the initial pay of Rs. 75 per mensem in the grade of Rs. 75-5-100.

Applicants must be Graduates of Indian Universities. Previous experience in Accounts will be given special consideration.

(Sd.) J. R. COLABAWALA,
Executive Engineer,
No. 1, Division, Rohri Canal, Sukkur.
28299

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO.

TELEPHONE NO. 25152.

SALE ON SUNDAY AT 2-30 P.M.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE ENGLISH MAHOGANI DINING ROOM SUIT, WINKLEMAN'S UPRIGHT COTTAGE PIANO, CABINET GRAMOPHONE, FULLY TILED ENGLISH ICE BOX SHIRATON, QUEEN ANNA AND JACOBEAN PATTERN DRAWING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, RICH FRENCH HAND PAINTED PORCELAIN, JARDINEERS, OLD BLACKWOOD CARVED FURNITURE, EVERY OLD RICH TIBETAN AND PERSIAN BRASSWARE AND CHINESE AND JAPANESE CURIOSITIES, RICH PERSIAN AND SILK CARPETS, RICH GLASS, CROCKERY, BEST PLATEDWARE ORNAMENTS, MOTOR CAR, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 20th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 4, Campbell Park, Opp: Prince of Wales Museum, Apollo Bunder.

Under instructions from Capt. S. K. Phillips of R. I. M. Dockyard Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction very handsome specially made high class English Mahogani and teakwood solid furniture, consisting of large mahogani sliding dining table, handsome mahogani Shiraton sideboard, dumbwaiter and chairs to match, rich Queen Anna and Jacobean style large sized Chesterfield suites, piano, gramophone, Jacobean corner cabinets, leather lined drawing room suites, curios cabinets, folding get-leg tables, bureau book case, piano settee, electric lamps, lady's writing tables, Jardineer stands and teapoys, carpets, good collection of curios, Jacobean hat stand, velvet lined royal sofas, Jacobean and solid iron beds with box mattress, solid handsome single and double mirror and panelled door almirahs, and lady's dressing tables to match English ice chests, Jacobean shaving stands, marble top washing tables, Curzon, low and easy chairs, soil linen baskets, steel and wooden meatsafe, kitchen tables, cooking utensils, rich glass, crockery and plated-ware, etc.

1 Oldsmobile 8 Cylinder Motor Car in working order.

Property is on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY AND CO.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES.

Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Union Bank of India Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

AMUSEMENTS

SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M.

Stupendous!

Super Drama

11 Reels

A FIRST NAT'ONAL PRODUCTIN written for the screen by June Mathis from Edith O'Shaughnessy's novel "Viennese Medley" with

CONWAY TEARLE
ANNA Q. NILSSON

and a cast including

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.

Time: 6-15 and 10 P.M.

DON'T MISS THIS SUPER DRAMA

PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

LAST FOUR DAYS

20 IRVING'S MIDGETS 20

CHEFALO PALMERO

REDUCED PRICE MATINEE.

EVERY DAY AT 6 P.M. FOR CHILDREN.

NIGHT 9-30 p.m.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES

FOR THE LAST FEW DAYS.

Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 4, Family Circle Rs. 2-10, Pit Rs. 2 and Gallery Re. 1.

Plus Tax.

Booking at ROSE & Co., upto 4 p.m. From 5 p.m. at Theatre.

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4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Screen's Most Lovable Cowboy.

HARRY CAREY in

TIGER THOMPSON

EMPRESS THEATRE

4-30, 6-15, 8-15, and 10 p.m.

Romance set in the Shadow of the Sphinx.

'THE SHEPHERD KING

A drama of Woman's wiles in a Battle for a Kingdom.

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JUST PUBLISHED

SIXTY YEARS OF INDIAN FINANCE

BY

Prof. K. T. SHAH

Professor of Economics, University of Bombay.

New Edition brought up-to-date, thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged.

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 16.

May	13.95 plus .13
July	14.10 plus .14
October	14.26 plus .12
December	14.43 plus .13
January	14.43 plus .13
Middling Spot	14.10 plus .05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 16.

May	13.96 plus .14
July	14.09 plus .15
Middling Spot	13.95 plus .20

NEW YORK.

New York, March 16.

NEW YORK, 10-55 A.M.:— (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	
March	13.70
May	13.82
July	13.99
NEW YORK, NOON CALL:—	
March	13.79
May	13.90
July	14.07
NEW ORLEANS, 9-55 A.M.:—	
May	13.84
July	13.95

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, March 16.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	29,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	21,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	44,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 16.

March	7.25 plus .10
April	7.31 plus .11
May	7.38 plus .11
June	7.43 plus .11
July	7.50 plus .11
August	7.53 plus .11
September	7.55 plus .12
October	7.57 plus .12
November	7.59 plus .12
December	7.61 plus .13
January	7.63 plus .12
February	7.65 plus .12
March	7.68 plus .12
Middling Spot	7.58 plus .07

SALES.

Liverpool, March 16.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 16.

Scinde Good	5.70 plus .10
Scinde Fully Good	5.90 plus .10
Scinde Fine	6.10 plus .10
Bengal Good	5.80 plus .10
Bengal Fully Good	6.00 plus .10
Bengal Fine	6.20 plus .10
Oomra Good	6.20 plus .10
Oomra Fully Good	6.45 plus .10
Oomra Fine	6.70 plus .10
Broach Good	6.15 plus .10
Broach Fully Good	6.45 plus .10
Broach Fine	6.75 plus .10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 16.

March	13.06 plus .12
April	13.06 plus .12
May	13.08 plus .12
June	13.10 plus .14
July	13.13 plus .16
August	13.16 plus .16
September	13.25 plus .16
October	13.27 plus .16
Novtmber	13.33 plus .16
December	13.38 plus .16
January	13.33 plus .14
February	13.33 plus .14
March	13.33 plus .14
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	13.35

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 16.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment Offered Mar/Apl £8/12/6.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Shipment Offered Mar/Apl £19/15/0.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment Quoted Mar/Apl £19/12/6.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 16

Barletta Russo, per 62 lb.—
Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl 49/3.
Rosario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl 50/6.
Wheat, Australian.—
Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl 53/3.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
Shipment Quoted May/June 51/3.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Mar. 17.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1-5 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1 5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4
Bank's buying T T 1/6
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32
PARIS—
Bask's selling D D Frcs 892.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 135 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 131 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 134.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 164 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 275 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 9/16
London—Paris Frcs. 124.01
London—Switzland Frcs. 25.23
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.92
London—Rome Liras 106.65
London—Berlin Marks 20.46.
Tone of exchange.—Quiet steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay Mar. 17.

3 months 4 11/32 per cent.
6 months 4 11/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 1/4 per cent.
3 months 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months 4 3/4 per cent to 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Very steady.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 16.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£19-3-4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£113-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£10
National Bank	£48
Eastern Bank	£6-3/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£87-1/8
Conversion Loan	£74-7/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent	£101-3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£57
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	£59-1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	£68-1-2
Consols	£54-7/8
War Loan 5 per cent	£101-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£91-1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 16.

	Per Cent.
Interest Day to Day Loans	4-3/8
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	4
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-11/32
Bank Bills 6 months	4-11/32
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1/4
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-3/4

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 16.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.45-1.2
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.13-1/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.92
T.T. Madrid on London	28.03
T.T. Milan on London	107.02
T.T. Berne on London	25.23
T.T. Paris on London	124.03

LONDON METALS.

London, March 16.

Copper, English Best Selected	£61
Copper, Braziers	£71-3/4
Yellow Metal	£66
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£26-5/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£15-1/8
Tin, English Ingots	£312

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 16.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 1/8-1/4 Buyers.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed. lb. Spot 1/8-1/2 Sellers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot 1/8 Buyers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot 1/8-1/4 Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, March 16.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl £17/10/0.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Apl/May £17/3/9.
Linseed, La Plata, c. i. f., ton.—
Shipment Value Mar/Apl £15/0/0.
Linseed, Bombay.
Shipment Offered Mar/Apl £18/15/0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 16.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Sellers April 30/1-1/2.
Delivery Sellers May Aug 30/6.

Cotton Materials For Every Purpose

Send for the free illustrated Catalogue of Kakomi Manufactures, embracing Cotton Materials of every description —Twills, Drills, Longcloth, Calicoes, Dosooti, Hollands, Bed Linen, Table Linen, Towels, Casement Cloth, Dusters, Tennis Screens, Durries, Tents, etc.

The CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS Co.,
CAWNPORE

K.-29.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—N. Y.:—Advanced on short covering.. Less for sale. Natural reaction. Futures 12 to 14 higher. Spot improved 5 points to 14.10c.

LOCAL:—Small business. Closed quiet but steady. Sewri closed—

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—

New York: May highest 13.96 (2-54 p.m.) lowest 13.80 (10-31 a.m.).

Liquidation seems over.

Liverpool: Much less for sale.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool: "We have no strong opinion either way until acreage question settled."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 16th inst. 5-5 p.m.): from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson—

"Market has steady undertone, consider liquidation has put in sounder position. Don't expect any pronounced movement either way."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 16th inst as under:

"Liquidation appears over. Market acts oversold."

Messrs. Bruel and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson dated Liverpool 16th inst. at 5-5 p.m.

Market has steady undertone. Consider liquidation has put it in sounder position. Don't expect any pronounced movement either way.

AMERICAN COTTON.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened quiet and prices declined 2 pints during the first half hour. There was absence of selling pressure which induced further short covering causing an advance of 12 to 14 points in futures by the close. But cotton ruled steady and prices improved by 5 points to 14.10c.

The New Orleans spot market ruled firm and spot prices were raised zy 20 points to 13.95c.

The Liverpool cotton market opened 8 points better and closed at an advance of 10 to 12 points on absence of selling pressure. Spot cotton ruled steady and prices were raised 7 points to 7.58d. per lb.

To us, it appears that the present improvement in the prices of American cotton is nothing more than a natural reaction on account of oversold position. However there is absence of any fresh buying either by trade or operators and we think it unsafe to follow the advance. As a matter of fact no fresh business is possible before the final ginning report and in view of decided falling off in spot demand we look for easier markets. General sentiment is now uncertain and we think it preferable to sell moderately on strong markets.

LOCAL MARKET.

We dealt with the position exhaustively in our last week's report since when there have been no fresh developments and accordingly we have nothing to add to what we wrote then. The lateness of the Broach and Dholera crop is still an important factor the arrivals of these growths into Bombay being 27 lakhs less than last year, as against 2.6 lakhs last week. Should the market decline here we advise purchases scale down for quick profits as we expect the World's price of Cotton to advance.

Following a rise of 12 to 14 points in New York futures market, our market opened steady with Broach A.M. at Rs. 296 and improved eight annas on Commission houses buying. There was some Japanese selling at the advance which caused a set-back in the prices and the market closed quiet but steady as under. The local market will remain closed to-morrow.

Broach A.M.	296	296|8	294|12	295|4
Broach J.A.	300	300	298|8	299
Oomra March	288|8	289	288	288
Oomra May	288	288	287|8	289|8
Bengal March	273	273|8	272|8	273
Bengal May	271	271|4	270|8	271

The local cotton market will remain closed to-morrow both for forward and ready cotton business on account of "Holi" Holiday.

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, March 17.

Sampin closed this morning as under:—

	Yen.
March	200.70+2.50
June	205.25+2.60
September	210.00+2.60

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, March 17.

			Ready. Mill Terms. New
Bengal	Superfine	M.G.	275
,,	Fine	,,	270
,,	F.G.	,,	265
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	270
,,	F.G.	,,	265
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	300/2
Nagpur	,,	,,	300/2
Yedtmal	,,	,,	290/94
Arvi	,,	,,	290/95
Amraoti	,,	,,	288
Khamgaon-Akol	,,	,,	286/87
Mulkapur	,,	,,	284/85
Khandesh	,,	,,	282
,,	F.G.	,,	
Muthia	Fine	,,	278/80
,,	F.G.	,,	
Nanded/Punjab	Best Quality.		305
Purna	Average	,,	285
Parbani/Sailu	,,	,,	285
Indore/Ujjain	,,	,,	295
Burwah Sanavand			285/87
Broach	Fine M.G.		315/17 March, 310.
,,	F.G.	,,	
Western Good			320/25

BULLION.

Bombay Mar. 17.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21-5-0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-5-0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-7-0.
Sovereign ready Rs. 13-5-9.
Sovereign forward Rs. 13-5-9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 57-8-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 57-8-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 57-9-0.

London, March, 16.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1/2
Silver ready d. 25-3-0
Silver forward d. 25
Tone of Silver.—Quiet. India bought cash and sold forward. China doing nothing Buyers satisfied.
National Bank Bar Gold 21-10-0.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, Mar. 17.

The disturbance over the central parts of the country yesterday has disappeared and the weather has been dry except for a quarter of an inch of rain at Dibrugarh. The temperature is appreciably above the normal in the Deccan. A fresh western disturbance is feebly affecting the Frontier.

Forecast:—Dry weather generally.—A. P.

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 16.

Silver:—India, small buyer. Local speculators sold.

Spot	25-3/16
Forward	25

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 16.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4 4|11-1|2.

DEMAND BILLS.

London, March 16.
New York, March 16.

Demand Bills 433.18

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay Mar. 17.

3 1-2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78/13.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 1931/36 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/6
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935/70 Rs. 102/10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933. Rs. 103/10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55. Rs. 108/6.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/8.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 86/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112-8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103/4.

Tone of Market.—Steady delivery 12th April 3 1/2 per cent Rs. 78/14; 1945/55 Rs. 108/8.

THE WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

Friday, March 18.

Messrs. Devwarm Nanjee, Cotton Brokers report:—

During the week ending Thursday, the 17th March the following change in prices has taken place:—

Broach April-May

11th March	...	Rs. 296
17th March	...	Rs. 295
		— Rs. 1

New York May.

10th March	...	14.05
16th March	...	13.95
		— 0.10

Liverpool May

10th March	...	7.55
16th March	...	7.38
		— 0.17

The American market shows a further decline of 10 points. In the earlier part of the week the market was weak on increased selling pressure stimulated by unfavourable Spot markets, favourable weather and news from Manchester being less good. Later, the market has partially recovered on covering by shorts and trade buying. The highest price for the May position touched during the period was 14.14 on the 11th instant and the lowest 13.62 on the 15th instant the range for the week being 52 points.

U. S. Mills consumption during February last has been 590,000 bales against 605,000 bales in January last and 567,000 bales in February 1926. This makes the total Mills consumption for the season to the end of February 4,025,000 bales against 3,744,000 bales in the same period last year.

The final Ginning Report is to published in America on the 21st instant. It will be remembered that the final Government crop estimate was 18,618,000 bales and it remains to be seen how near the Government figure, the final Ginnings prove to be. The previous Ginning Report of cotton ginned upto the 16th January was 16,610,000 bales.

Our market this week close at about the same price. The highest rate for Broach-April-May touched during the period was Rs. 296½ yesterday and the lowest Rs. 286½ on the 15th instant the range for the week being Rs. 10. Early in the week the market was easy on Bazar operators, Option-dealers and others selling but later recovered on Export house buying coupled with the slight improvement in America. Yesterday's closing rates are:—Broach-April-May Rs. 295; Broach-July Aug. Rs. 298½; Oomra-March Rs. 288; Oomra-May 287½; Bengal-Barch Rs. 273 Bengal-May Rs. 27.

Our market continues to remain too high compared to Americans. It is probable that this disparity will be lessened when there are large arrivals here of the Broach crop (which is late this season and arrivals of which are small so far) as well as of American cotton of which a large quantity has still to arrive. Further, the cloth and yarn trade reports of late are not so favourable as before. In these circumstances if the easiness in America continues, we think well of sales here at current and higher prices.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

SCALE DOWN PURCHASES ADVISABLE.

Bombay, March 17.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. in their weekly report show that prices in New York declined during the week 15 to 20 points while Liverpool prices receded 23 to 24 points. In the report they observe that at the beginning of the week the home markets were weak on account of traders discounting a Bearish final ginners report and the probability of a smaller reduction in next season's acreage than had been formerly anticipated. On the decline however there was a lot of short covering and fresh trade buying which has had the effect of raising prices in New York some 38 points from the bottom on March 16th. The market is probably all the healthier for the reaction and accordingly we advise purchases.

BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent:—A. P.

COFFEE.

New York, March 16.

Coffee. Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality-Spot 16-1/8

DAILY COTTON STATISTISC.

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, March 17.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	163	3,03,948	2,79,128
Central India ..	2,358	2,44,747	3,12,783
Barsi and Nagar	1273	1,76,871	1,73,072
Hyderabad-Gaorani	251	60,998	62,983
Berar	3,353	5,03,784	4,00,528
Central Provinces	2,426	2,05,381	2,00,048
Total Oomras..	9,825	14,95,729	14,28,542
Dholera	2,616	95,149	1,61,921
N.W. Provinces ..	98	53,169	1,26,046
Rajputana ..	630	34,168	79,124
Sind-Punjab ..	1,162	98,557	216,706
Broach	3,279	32,105	2,35,337
Coompta & Dharwar	2,157	30,627	21,125
Westerns-Northerns	697	12,965	13,641
Cocoanada ..		395	1,476
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,753	6,911
Persian	59	3,352	2,220
American	461	1,01047	200
Egyptian and African		27,060	37,739
Comila, Burma & Other sorts.	51		467
Total	21,034	19,92,127	23,31,455

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 10th March.

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	495	1,85,598	3,29,713
Japan & China ..	8,201	9,41,800	10,82,399
Coast Ports ..		9,267	16,385
Up-country by Rail		58,825	49,334
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		63,029	56,897
Total	8,696	12,58,519	15,34,728

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, March, 17.

The following are the closing rates of wheat and Seeds on Ready Delivery Terms to-day:—

Linseed Brown Bold, Rs. 10-7-0 per cwt.
Linseed Brown Small, Rs. 9-7-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed Gujerath, Rs. 12-0-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, Rs. 12-0-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore, Rs. 11-0-0 per cwt.
Castorseed Bold, Rs. 10-10-0 per cwt.
Castorseed Small, Rs. 11-0-0 per cwt.
Groundnutseeds Bold, Rs. 12-8-0 per cwt.
Tilseed Bold 85/15 Rs. 17-8-0 per cwt.
Tilseed Small, Rs. 17-4-0 per cwt.
Cottonseed, Rs. 4-10-0 per cwt.
Wheat Delhi Pissi, Rs. 7-15-0 per cwt.
Wheat Karachi-Bungla, Rs. 8-2-3 per cwt.
Wheat Pissi Seoni 70/30, Rs. 8-0-0 per cwt.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, March 18.

S.S. "Heizon Maru," Captain Hashida, from Rangoon.
S.S. "Aungban," Captain Reed, from Rangoon.
S.S. "Vav," Captain Svensen, from Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, March 19.

S.S. "Singu," Captain Sheny for Rangoon.
S.S. "Chinkva," Captain Eadie for Calcutta.
S.S. "Varela," Captain Halls for Busreh.

LOADING.

Bombay, March 18.

Steamer "Santhen" for Calcutta.
Steamer "Julapa" for New York.
Steamer "Varsova" gor Busreh.
Steamer "Vau" for Bangkok.
Steamer "Binfield" for Rangoon.
Steamer "Mandala" for Antwerp.

S.S. "Heizon Maru":—The N. Y. K. steamer "Heizon Maru" arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Aungban":—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer "Aungban," arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of Kerosin oil.

S.S. "Julapa":—The L. Edward Ltd., steamer "Jalapa," will arrive to-day from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Varsova":—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Varsova" will arrive to-day from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. "Mandala":—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Mandala," will arrive to-day from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Vav":—The F. E. Campbell Company's steamer "Vav," arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

S.S. "Singu":—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer "Chinkoa" will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Chinkoa":—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Chinkoa" will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Varela":—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Varela," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's English mail steamer "Razmak" arrived in harbour to-day at 6 a.m., from Aden, with the outward mails of the 3rd instant, a general cargo and 150 passengers.

IMPORTS.

Bomtay, March 17.

S.S. "City of Brisbane" from Liverpool Agents, Killick Nixon and Co.:—

644 cases and 251 bales cotton piecegoods; 85 cases mixed cotton and art silk piecegoods; 44 bales cotton fents; 262 cases and 68 bales cotton yarn; 44 cases inks; 99 bales and 121 cases cottons; 10 bales white shirting; 16 bls. tallow; 80 mats. cloves; 10 cks. hoes; 6 bls. lubricating grease; 31 cases window glass; 12 cases cigarettes; 27 cases writting ink; 16 cases biscuits; 307 drums bleaching powder; 67 cases caned provisions; 100 cases bath bricks; 15 cases table salt; 15 cases oil cloth; 30 cases and 1961 bundles household soap; 285 bales old newspapers; 12 cases provisions; 01 cases preserves; 14 kegs aniline dry; 22 cts. earthern ware insulators; 67 cts. and 35 cases bottles; 72 bales wrapping paper; 33805 bundles galvanised corrugated sheets; 10 dls. chloride of zinc; 31 cases Electro plating and polishing material; 1900 cks. china clay; 25 cts. zinc tanks; 27 cases cycle tanks; 50 cases ginger ale; 25 cases stout; 18 bundles traversing talks; 109 cts. and 157 ck. tiles; 30 cts. glazed tiles; 600 cases rubber soled canvas shoes; 13 cases preserved vegetables; 16 cases preserved fishes; 10 cases umbrella; 15 cases port wine; 25 coils stand A. J. wire; 27 cases metal polish; 25 bundles iron boot protectores; 140 kegs white zinc paint; 5 cases and 90 kegs colour; 808 kegs p. paint; 19 cases apothe caries ware; 20 cases mild steel keys; 32 cases and 10 bundles steel plates; 157 drums marking ink; 16 cases bolts; 21 cases rubber visulated cable and electrical fittings; 50 cases galvanised redging; 10 cks and 1 drums aniline colour; 10 cases wool tops; 51 cases Bobins; 164 bundles w. i. tubing; 4107 boxes tin plates; 19 bales paper; 70 cases art silk yarn; 10 cases lung tonic; 26 loose steel rails; 464 bundles steel hoops; 29 cases salain oil.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, March 17.

S.S. "Kaiser-i-Hind" for London:—4 cases bombay ducks, Poonjiaji and Co.; 29 cwt. coffee, Messrs. Cook and Son Ltd.

S.S. "China" for London:—180 cwt. condiments, 5 cases ducks; D. D. Framjee and Co.; 1 pot rose oil, H. Ahmad and Co.; 43 bundles carpets, M. M. I. Atiker; 18 cwt walnut kernals, M. M. and Co.; 5 tons hemp powder, M. M. and Co.; 2 bundles for skins, M. M. and Co.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 16.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Calcutta.	
March, per cwt	17/9
July Sept per cwt	17/4-1/12
Oct/Dec per cwt	17/6
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Bombay.	
July/Sept per cwt	17/6-1/4
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Karachi.	
July/Sept per cwt	17/7

REFORM IN CONGRESS

MAKE VILLAGE THE CENTRE

RM KOWJALGI'S PLAIN-SPEAKING.

(From Our Correspondent.)

I had pretty long and interesting interview with Mr. Srinivasa Rao Kaujalgi of Bijapur, the real leader of Karnatic and after mutual preliminary felicitations, I put it to him why he was not taking active interest in the Congress affairs now as he used to do before without a moment's thought or hesitation, he dashed into my face with his charteristic expressive intonation the following answer:

"Don't you know that I am a hater of humbug whenever and in whomsoever it is found?:

"I see, you mean that the Cosgress at present is humbug?".

Mr. Kaujalgi: "No. That is not what I mean. What I mean is this. Many of those who now control the Congress organization are men with little capacity to manage the institution of the Nation. The so-called leaders, I am sorry to say so, are worse sinners than their followers. Personality has become the soul of the Congress and self-interest the motive force".

Q: "Then, why don't you move to reform and re-organise the Congress?"

Mr. K: "Do you mean to say that I have not made any attempts towards the reformation of the Congress?"

"Twice I discussed this matter with Mahatmaji, but he was not interested in the subject at all."

NO PUBLIC HONOUR FOR CONGRESS WORKERS.

Q: "How do you mean to reform and reorganise Congress?".

Mr. K: "Well. It is not worth our while to go into the details, and since you have put me a direct question, I shall give out my scheme of Reform in broad outlines. First, and foremost of all the system of 'honorary work' should be abolished. What I mean is that every Congress worker must be paid out of Congress funds, secondly every Tom, Dick and Harry who pays 4as should not be admitted as a member of the Congress, but he may be admitted as a sympathiser only. One who has not sufficient education should not be admitted as a Member of the Congress. Thirdly, only he who can devote himself entirely and solely to the Congress work can be entrusted with the Congress work. Fourthly, the village must be the centre, rather than the circumstance a sit now is, of Congress activities and, lastly, a Congress worker should not subject himself to any work of public honour. If the Congress is reformed on these lines and worked faithfully to the very letter, I see some hope of salvation for our Motherland."

Q: Then it comes to this that unless the Congress is reformed, you will not take any active part in the Congress work.

Mr. K: "No. You are not putting facts straight. I am the President of the Karnatic P.C.C. Even with its defects I have adopted the Congress as my venue of work, what I have in mind is that if the Congress is re-organised tangible results can be shown."

Q: "Why do you say that the Congress should concentrate its activities on Village?"

Mr. K: "Because Swaraj begins and ends with Village, to put the matter in a nutshell. Let the Congress undertake the work of Village-Reform on modern lines, and see how India looks like after five years."

Q: "But that means funds."

Mr. K: "I admit that it requires funds. But what harm is there to make a beginning with the available funds. If a beginning is made, funds will come of their own accord. I will tell you how. If the villagers find that Congress workers are their real well-wishers and friends, they will have implicit confidence in them (workers) and as a direct consequence of it, the Congress can capture the self-governing institutions of the country from the Panchayats to City Corporations. What does this mean? This means 'de facto' Government in the hands of the people. That is why I am very keen on reforming the Congress. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar has got an opportunity and if he does it, I for one will feel that Mr. Iyengar has laid the sure foundation of an early Swaraj.

my province—Province. I can say boldly since. I can say boldly with regard to with regard to Government to deal with in

FAMINE IN BIJAPUR

Q: "I find contradictory reports regarding the famine in Bijapur. What is the real situation."

Mr. K: "When I tell you quite honestly that I have not got back the seed which was sown from my extensive landed property, you can imagine what the situation is. My friend Mr. Rajendra Prasad from Bihar told me when I last met him that he once happened to see near his village a crowd numbering approximately 300, consisting of men, women and children speaking the Canarese tongue. Roughly speaking not less than 50,000 must have left the District and migrated to the parts of the country."

Q: "But the Collector's report is quite different. He has an altogether different story to say?"

Mr. K: "Of course. If you or I were in his position, we too would have done the same. It is the system that is responsible first, and then the mentality that has fashioned the system. Unless the mentality is changed, the system cannot be changed. A change in the mentality can be effected only by srenuous honest sincere work, which can be expected of only self-sacrificing workers.

WATER AT 4 AS. A POT.

Q: "What is the exact situation now?" Mr. K: "Thae exact situation is that in some parts of the districts water is sold at 4 as. a pot."

Q: "Is there no source of perennial water nearly from which water could be brought down over here?"

Mr. K: "No. If the Government would spend 10 lakhs of rupees according to my advice and instruction, my district shall not only never more experience any water scarcity but will produce bumper harvest every year."

Q: "Then why don't you put your scheme before the Government."

Mr. K: "If my scheme is something like water divination, I would certainly have placed it before the Government through a chisen son of the bureaucracy. But it is not. It is an experiment spread over at least a period of 10 years at the end of which alone result will be seen. As it is, the Government will not encourage an experiment."

Q: "Now, one point more and I am done. What do you think about the coming by-election to the University seat?"

Mr. K: "I don't quite follow your question."

Q: "I mean who in your opinion will win the race."

Mr. K: "It is a difficult question to answer. I don't know the strength of each candidate in the several parts of the Province. I can say boldly with regard to my Province—by my Province I mean the Karnatic Province—that Dr. Deshmukh will come next and I am afraid the two professors will have very little support."

Q: "Who, of the four candidates, is, in your opinion, the best qualified to be returned to the Council."

Mr. K: "You have put me an awkward question. Mr. Munshi is by far the best. I know him personally."

Q: "Then, will you support his candidature?"

Mr. K: "No: certainly not. The Congress stands for a principle and not for personalities. On principle, my duty is to support a Congress candidate whoever he may be. If Mr. Munshi stands as a Congress candidate, Karnatic would have solidly supported him."

Q: Why did you not stand as a candidate?"

Mr. K: 'I know as a certainty that the University seat belongs to Bombay or Poona. Moreover, I am not intellectually convinced of the reality of these Councils. In a word they are a sham but a costly sham."

SCIENCE TEACHING IN DECCAN COLLEGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—As an old boy of the Deccan College I endorse your comments in to-day's issue when you say "Higher Education in this Presidency cannot be improved or augmented by closing down one of its oldest and most efficient centres. The Deccan college is an institution which deserves to be maintained."

It is however difficult to understand how you proceed, on this account, to justify the non-recurring grant of Rs. 50,000 and a recurring grant of Rs. 28,000 for maintaining the I.Sc. classes in that college. Let it be noted that Government have no wish to develop science teaching in this collge, beyond the I.Sc. course and the only reason that has been advanced in support of the claim is that the College may attract a few more students

I hope you will allow that this is unfair, unfair not perhaps to the sister institutions, but unfair to the advancement of education in general. There are numerous educational reforms set aside for want of funds; there is retrenchment everywhere. For instance the Department has not been able to undertake the extension of the secondary training college in Bombay for want of funds. If only these R50,000 were used for the improvement of the library at the secondary Training College and the recurring grant of R28,000 be used for strengthening its staff so as to admit fifty more candidates for B.T. every year, the step would have done an incalculable good to secondary schools. An addition of one B. T. is at present far more important than the addition of one I.Sc.

Another reforms equally urgent is the Medical inspection of secondary schools. With the sum of Rs. 28,000 it is possible to introduce a scheme of grant-in-aid for Medical Inspection. I need not write any thing to prove that Medical Inspection of Secondary Schools is certainly more useful than coaching a few students for I.Sc. at the Deccan College.

It is possible to point out some more Reforms far-reaching in their effects shunted for want of funds when the Department is spending for adding about two dozen students to the number at the Deccan College. But the measure is far more mischievous than it appears at first sight. Government has two colleges south of Bombay. The Deccan and the Karnatak which have I.Sc. classes but which do not coach students for B.Sc. The Elphinstone College in Bombay is and the proposed Mahomedan College at Andheri will be in the same category. from among the students who pass their I.Sc. from these four colleges, some will go to the college of Engineering and some to the Medical Colleges. But there will always be some few who would, willingly or unwillingly, read for B.Sc. where will they go? To the Royal Institute of Science, of course; and this means that the Royal Institute will find it impossible to admit students from non-Government colleges. This is an injustice both to the Royal Institute of Science and to the science students in non-Government colleges. The Royal institute is intended to be a college for the best talents in the Presidency. But it seems hereafter it is going to be filled up by the I Sc.'s from Government colleges, which the Royal Institute will have to admit whether they are or are not up to the mark.—Yours, etc.

M. R. PARANJPE.

Poona, Mar. 15.

MAHATMA'S KARNATAK TOUR

APPEAL TO WORKERS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

GOKAK, Mar. 14.

This is an appeal addressed especially to North Karnatak—and it applies with equal force to the whole of Karnatak. This was dictated by Sjt. C. Rajgopalachar while at Dharwar. It is needless to add anything to this. It is hoped that every Karnatak-man will act up to this appeal and co-operate with all the workers engaged in making Mahatmaji's tour in these parts a success.

"Mahatmaji is touring in North Karnatak districts between March 26th and April 4th. He has been incessantly in tour ever since he left Sabarmati in December last and he will be on the move till the end of the year. If he cannot visit every place it is due to want of time to reach all places. "I hope all parts of Karnatak will assist and co-operate with Sjt. Gangadharrao Despande in making the tour successful, even though it is possible for Mahatmaji to visit only a few places." Mahatmaji's present tour has for its most important object the collection of funds, for the work of the All-India: Spinners Association. The object of the Association is the duevelopment of hand spinning as a cottage industry in order to give supplementary occupation to the agricultural classes during periods of enforced idleness. With this object everyone claiming to save the country should sympathise.

ENTHUSIASM OF PEOPLE.

Donations have been given for the Gandhi purse even by the late ministers of Madras. The Raja of Panagal and Sir A. P. Patro, and the present editor of "Justice" K. Ramaswami and Liberals like Mr. G. A. Mudliar, Natesan, Dewan Bahadur T. Rangacharia and others.

Mysore province is bestirring itself to give a fitting welcome to the Mahatmaji. H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore has extended his invitation. This is no wonder. His Highness is keenly interested in making the peasantry of Mysore take back the Charka, and improve their lot. It is hoped that North Karnatak will not fall behind Mysore in taking the occasion of Mahatmaji's visit to organise itself to render relief to the poor and distressed and collecting as much money as possible for this purpose. "I need not add that the work of collection should be complete before Mahatmaji's arrival."

"MR. JINNAH AND THE NATIONALISTS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the letter of "Visitors Gallery" appearing in your yesterday's issue under the heading "Mr. Jinnah and the Nationalists".

The writer is labouring under a serious misconception when he says that I condemned Mr. Jayakar for not joining Mr. Jinnah's party. The terms of my resolution have been already communicated to the press, and any one who runs may read them. If the writer will take the trouble to peruse the resolution, he will admit that he has done ne an injustice.

It is no business of mine to advise anyone to join a particular party and I would have been guilty of gross impertinence if I had condemned Mr. Jayakar for not joining Mr. Jinnah's party.

My objection and your correspondent will agree that it is a grave objection—was to Mr. Jayakar's belonging to a communal group as Lala Lajpat Rai's in my opinion, undoubtedly is.

What I expressed my regret at was the fact of Mr. Jayakar not seeing his way to working in the same party as Mr. Jinnah, and not at the fact of Mr. Jayakar not joining Mr. Jinnah's group. Your correspondent, in all fairness will admit that these two are quite different and distinct proportions.

It seems to me that it dots not lie in the mouth of a supporter and advocate of the Nationalist group to twit Mr. Jinnah on the defection of his party. It is obvious that the Mussalman members of the Assembly are up in arms against him for not forming a Mussalman group as a counterblast to Lala Lajpatrai's party. If anything your correspondent ought to feel grateful that Mr. Jinnah has resisted the temptation to follow in the footsteps of Lalaji.

Your correspondent regrets the attitude of the Muslim Members in deserting Mr. Jinnah and marching into the Government lobby. I admit that the gulf between the Hindu and the Muslim members of the Assembly is growing wider every day. It is for men like Lala Lajpat Rai, Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Jayakar to bridge it by conceding to the Mussalmans what are their just and fair claims.—Yours etc.,

M. C. CHAGLA.

High Court, March 16.

EDUCATION AND STATUS OF MUSLIM WOMEN

BEGUM OF BHOPAL'S ADDRESS

The following are extracts from a speech delivered by H. H. Sultan Jahan Begum, G.C.S.I., etc., ex-ruler of Bhopal, while performing the opening ceremony of a new Girls' School at Bhopal, the other day in the presence of a large and representative gathering of ladies:

Her Highness at first referred to the early history of Bhopal when the sword was too much in prominence and then gave a lengthy description of the various useful activities of Nawab Sikandar Jahan Begum who was not only a soldier of distinction but a great patron of learning as well. It was Her Highness who laid the foundation-stone of the Madrasa-e-Sulaimaniya as well as established a number of primary schools in the villages and started an industrial school in commemoration of the late lamented Queen Victoria for the benefit of the orphan girls. The products of the school were to a large extent consumed in the palace itself. After the demise of Nawab Sikandar Begum the control had devolved on the shoulders of Nawab Shah Jahan Begum.

"This was the time," observed Her Highness, "when people were very much apprehensive of English education. It was very difficult to come across English-knowing men, not to speak English-knowing women. European ladies did not also come to India for education work in large numbers. Anyhow the services of an Anglo-Indian lady were secured for this School as its Principal and it must be acknowledged that she very deligently taught the arts of carpet-making and knitting to the girl-students. The late lamented Her Highness had improved the existing schools in many ways and raised the Sulaimaniya School to the status of a High School. In addition to this Her Highness, in honour of Bilgis Jahan Begum, her grand-daughter, had established a Girls' School with the purpose of encouraging education amongst the women of the State. This school was named the Madrasa-e-Bilqisiya. In the same way Her Highness established the Madrasa-e-Jahangiriya for the promulgation of Persian and Arabic. Not only this but she spent her own time in writing out books useful for women. She also trained a few girls who were taught different crafts."

Her Highness then very briefly touched on what she herself was able to accomplish during her reign and after alluding to the keen interest evinced by H. H. the present Ruler, Prince Hamidullah Khan, in the very beginning of his reign in the educational affairs of his people especially women, remarked: "It is so very inspiring for us all that the first thing which attracted His Highness's attention towards itself was the Asafiya Technical School to which His Highness has given his moral and financial aid in an adequate manner. I had made a provision for the religious instruction for men only while your statesman-like ruler has, in due obedience to the call of the times, founded a school where religion will be studied. This is the first institution which has been established in His Highness's auspicious reign and certainly it will prove the fountain of thousand and one blessings."

NEED OF RELIGIOUS TRAINING.

Her Highness then sorrowfully referred to the lack of interest in religion both on the part of men and women and observed that if was the religious training only which was mainly responsible for the birth of great men and women, and it is this religious teaching which is waning day by day—a situation which ought to be remedied as soon as possible."

STATUS OF WOMEN.

Her Highness briefly dwelt on the status of women in Islam and described, in her characteristic style, how in the early days of Islam men and women got equal opportunities for educating themselves and then declared:—"Islam has always been a great supporter of knowledge. The entire teachings of Islam are based on knowledge. When Islam was at the zenith of its power and progress education was almost general in Islamic countries and both men and women were equally benefited thereby. Women were equal partners in men's affairs and it is a truth recognised by all that a nation's civilisation can be evolved only when men and women will work together and hand in hand. But with the commencement of the downfall of Mussalmans, the latter drifted away from the true teachings of Islam and consequently the status of women was greatly affected so much so that the door of knowledge was closed into them and in this way half of the Muslim population was deprived of its natural rights."

After referring to the role the Madrasa-e-Hamidiya will play in the future of Bhopal, Her Highness observed:—"Ladies, in this school will be taught nursing, stitching, house-hold work, principles of sanitation and such crafts as will add to the accomplishments of women. Stitching, as you all remember, is a special hobby for women. In the days of our Holy Prophet, Hazrat Sauda and Hazrat Zainab were well-known for their crafts. It is, therefore, for us a necessity to learn those crafts with which our Ummahat-ul-Mominin were so conversant. In whatever we are doing, or propose to do in the future, we shall not require any monetary help from outsiders. What is required is simply moral help and it is that girls who desire to learn these things, should come to our school in large numbers and reap the benefit therefrom. Our main object is that our women should be able to stand on their own legs so that they spend their days by living an honourable living and be a source of inspiration for the generations to come.

INFLUENCE OF THE MOTHER.

"Ladies, you have to acquire all these qualifications which are responsible for making your children successful in life. Two great personages of the Western world, viz., Washington and Napoleon, owed their greatness to the training given to them by their mothers, while Shaikh Abdul Qadir Jilani (may God's mercy be upon him), attained his high spiritual rank mainly through the piety of his mother. Hazrat Imam Shafai and Sir Saiyed Ahmad Khan were also products of the training they received from their mothers."

PURDAH SYSTEM CONDEMNED.

Her Highness then dwelt on the evils of 'purdah' system as it is prevailing in India to-day and asked those present to conform to the religious commandments in this respect. Her Highness further condemned the custom of early marriages in the most severe terms and declared that such a custom was responsible for our physical degeneration to-day. Her Highness declared that religion gave women complete freedom to annul such marriages as were arranged by their parents without their sanction as soon as they came of age, provided they had any objection to it. "My only object," declared Her Highness, "in offering these suggestions is to acquaint our women with the rights granted to them by religion. It is their right to keep themselves physically and mentally fit for the life they are called upon to enter after their marriage."

Concluding Her Highness observed: "I now call upon H. H. Nawab Shah Banu Begum formally to open the school since its future generally depends on her efforts. Her Highness Nawab Banu Begum is an accomplished lady and it is fully trusted that she will put into practice all those schemes of her husband, the Ruler of Bhopal, which pertain to the welfare of women. I hope she will continue to furter such acts of righteousness, thinking them to be an act of service to humanity. She has travelled with me in different cites of India and has visited several foreign countries. And the experience which she has gained, will all be utilised in the interests of her sex. I now bring my speech to a close with prayers for the health and prosperity of your present Ruler. May God grant him a long lease of life and may his reign bring about the peace and contentment amongst his subjects.

THE BEGUM'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

Following are extracts from the speech delivered by H. H. Nawab Shah Banu Begum, wife-consort of the Ruler of Bhopal, while performing the opening ceremony of the School:—

"The kind and affectionate way in which Uulya Hazrat has referred to me, has filled my heart with feelings of gratitude to Her Highness. And although Her Highness has apparently relinquished her royal responsibilities, yet Her Highness is still the 'de facto' ruler of Bhopal. I shall consider it both my privilege and honour to carry out her commandments, may God grant me strength enough to carry out our ideals into practice which are necessary for our salvation both in this world and the world to come."

After paying a tribute to all the useful work accomplished by Her Highness's preceding Begums of Bhopal, she remarked: "The last 25 years have been a land-mark in the history of Bhopal State when looking to the earthly blessing the latter has enjoyed all these years. Whatever reforms have been introduced into the State by Nawab Sultan Jahan Begum, will be remembered with the feelings of gratitude by the generations to come. And although Her Highness is old and it is time for Her Highness to retire, yet Her Highness's present-day activities with regard to the bringing about all sorts of reforms pertaining to the welfare of our sex will excel Her Highness's previous record of useful work.

"Ladies, I am performing the opening ceremony simply because Her Highness has commanded me to do so. My fervant prayers to God are that Her Highness may live long to see the completion of all these schemes and may her shadow last long on our heads. With these few words I now formally declare the school open."

After the opening ceremony was over, Abru Begum, Secretary of the Prince of Wales Ladies Club, formally moved a vote of thanks to Her Highness Sultan Jahan Begum and Her Highness Nawab Shah Banu Begum which was heartily responded. And with this the whole function came to a close.

MATUNGA BABY WEEK ENTERTAINMENT POSTPONED.

In consultation with Dr. Nerurkar, Dy. Ex-Health Officer of Bombay and at the suggestion of, and consultation with, Dr. Noronha and Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas respectively (both of the National Baby Week's Committee) it is decided that the Matunga Baby Week's Entertainment will not be held during the Holi Holidays but on some certain days after the first week of April. Positive dates will be fixed and made known later on by the National Baby Week's Commiitee themselves, who have now promised at their own free will, to give to the public the said entertainment at the Byramjee Jeejibhoy Children's Home at Matunga.

(Continued from column 6)

to Indians there. It seemed from the speech that the Delegation cared more for the maintenance of 'Western standards of life' than for the self-respect of Indians and for the utter impossibility of Indians to reach that high standard. The promise of giving educational facilities etc. to India was also hazy and most of the terms are only to be recommended to Local Governments for adoption and execution. All the time the speech was being delivered, the speaker gave the impression that he had himself nothing solid to spetk of nor was the audience, especially the younger part of it, convinced of the beneficient character of the Delegation's achievements. For myself, after the speech, I was reminded of the remark of Phocion about the speech of another Greek. "It was like a cypress-tree; it was tall and comely, but bears no fruit."

The work of Prof. Kale is going on well in the city. He has returned from Karnatak where his condidature has been heartily supported.

POONA LETTER

HEAVY MORTALITY

MUNICIPAL INEFFICIENCY

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Mar. 14.

Over a month now the health of Poona has become so worse as to cause anxiety in the whole city. The vital statistics of the last month published by the Health Officer of the Municipality is good testimony. The total number of death in the month of February is 575 while the number in the same month last year was only 342 i.e. 233 less than this year. In 1926 February 466 children under three died, while in February of 1927 the toll went up to 319 that is 153 more. This February took away 6 children by small-pox and 31 by measles. On the contrary the figures for the February of 1926 were only eight and two respectively. These figures are ssfficiently alarming. During the whole of the last month or two, various kinds of fevers had spread in the city, just of the character of influenza and in some cases the houses of whole families were transformed into hospitals. Old men and young men were victims to such fevers and the babes and children were attacked (and are still being attacked) by severe small-pox and measles. The infection may perhaps bt due to the change of season. The Health Officer of the Municipality has warned the people to get all children vaccinated, but with regard to other fevers the Health Department seems to have done nothing. Though the advent of heat may be one of the causes of this wave of diseases in the city, the extreme uncleanliness of the streets, gutters, dust-bins, etc. is also one of the dominating causes.

AN EYE-OPENER.

Taking occasion of the high mortality in the city probably, a Poona cantonment paper has published some figures which must open the eyes of all to the dangerous state of health of Poona. The total mortality during the week ending 26th Feb. in Poona city was 127 and in Poona cantonment only five. Then the paper gives certain comparative figures for mortality in Poona city and other like cities along with their respective populations:

Name.	Ratio per 1000 per annum.	Population.
Poona	49.21	1,33,122
Surat	46.69	1,17,426
Hyderabad	35.80	76,835
Sholapur	38.88	1,13,697
Ahmedabad	36.70	2,70,599
Karachi	25.87	1,99,014

These figures speak for themselves. Last year's ratio for Poona city was 28.90 and for Poona cantonment 10.19. The paper from which I have quoted these awful statistics has rightly sensured the Municipality for remaining 'absolutely inert, indifferent and apathetic. Surat and Ahmedabad are reputed to be dirty cities, but even there toll of death is less than in Poona.

"FARCE OF A MUNICIPALITY."

The paper remarks that, 'no where have we come across such sample of inefficiency as in Poona city municipal administration.' It asks why the Government is silent and why is 'this farce of a municipality kept on' in face of such mismanagement of the Health Department. It should be remembered that the local Municipality maintains a Health Department presided over by a Health Officer who draws about Rs. 1,000 every month, and is assisted by others in his Department who are also not scurrily paid. The methods of this Department, as of others, are inefficient and neither street-cleaning nor is emptying of dust-bins satisfactorily done. There is great dissatisfaction among citizens as well some members of the Municipality with respect to the high cost and low efficiency of this Department. There is much room for economy and improvement in this Department.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

The Budget that is being discussed in the Municipality, for the year 1927-28 is a convincing proof of the incompetence of the body to carry on the work of administration. It shows how on every department is writ large in efficiency all round. The Budget calculates the receipts to be nearly thirteen lakhs and the expenditure also to the same tune. The whole accumulated balance, during past years, of two lakhs of rupees in 1924-25 has been spent up till this year. The items of receipts and expenditure prove that the taxes to be collected have not risen while the expenditure on these departments has gone up. There is no economy practised any where in the disbursements in the proper manner. Some of the grants to popular educative institutions point out how unjust and partial the Municipality is. The Native General Library, the oldest and the biggest library in Poona gets only Rs. 100, while two libraries receive Rs. 500 each and the free libraries in the city perfunctorily conducted are donated one thousand. While a hospital which does not benefit much the city population eats a large slice and the Ayurvedic Hospital started by the Tilak Vidyalaya also is not satisfied with a small amount. The dispensaries in the city are not fed properly.

RT. HON. SASTRI'S ADDRESS.

On his way to Bangalore, the Rt. Hon. Sastri delivered an address on the South African Agreement on the Deccan Sabha Grounds last Sunday under the presidentship of D. B. Godbole. He explained the terms of the Agreement and pointed out that, considering the complexities of the situation, the terms were the best that the Delegation could secure. Though the speech was finely worded, even the speaker could not lay his finger on the tangible, substantial real good the Agreement did.

(Continued in column 5)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 1 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey: 4-15 p.m. European Railway Institute, Jhansi vs. Times of India or St. Andrews: 5-30 N. W. Rly. Karachi, vs. B. B. R. A. or I. L. I. Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

Prize Distribution of David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, 5 p.m., H. E. the Governor presiding.

Banks closed: Holi (Hindu Holiday).

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails of March 3, due at 6 a.m.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held today (Friday), at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

PRABHU TAROONODAYA.

The annual gathering of the Prabhu Taroonodaya will be held to-day (Friday), at 4-30 p.m. at the Prabhu Summary Hall. Mr. R. G. Vijakar will preside.

MADHAV BAG GEETA PATHSHALA.

Shastree Vaijnath Laxmon Athavale will deliver a lecture on Shree Uttara Rama-Charitam to-morrow (Saturday) from 7-45 to 8-45 p.m. (B. T.) and on Kathopanishat, on Sunday morning from 8-45 to 10 (B. T.). Special seats are reserved for ladies only.

SHORTHAND SPEED CLASSES.

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Shorthand Writers Association will be held at 4 p.m. on Saturday (the 19th instant) at Bazar Gate Anglo Vernacular School, Bora Bazar Street to consider the formation of speed classes at different rates of speed, and starting of a new class for beginners.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Hankow Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 16th instant, and is due to arrive here on Sunday, the 20th.

The Homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from Bombay of the 12th instant arrived at Port Said at 4.30 p.m. on the 16th instant and left there at 10 p.m. the same day.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Indo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 a.m. on Sunday, the 20th March, 1927.

Superscribed mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Nairu Bank" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday, the 18th instant.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION.

Applications are invited from persons desirous of standing from the Bombay Municipal Nationalist Party for a seat in C Ward in the casual vacancy caused by the sad death of Mr. Gulabchand Devchand Jhaveri in the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay. Applications should be forwarded on or before 24th March, 1927 to the Honorary Secretary of the Party as under:—Mohanlal M. Desai, Pleader, High Court, Picket Road Corner, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

NHANALAL JANMA SUVARNA MAHOTSAVA SAMITI.

A public meeting of the admirer sof the great Gujarati poet, Kavi Nhanalal, will be held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday, (the 20th instant) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) Kavi Shri Ardeshir Khahardas will preside. Mr. Chandrashanker Pandya will explain the purpose of the movement and will submit the programme. Mr. Ambalal Jani will give an account of the preparations made. Lady Lakshmibai, Messrs. K. M. Jheveri, Vimadalal, Nagindas Master, Manilal Desai, Ghayda and Pardhubhai Sharma will be among the speakers.

PUBLIC MEETING OF JAINS.

Under the auspices of Shri Swetamber Conference, the Jain Association of India and Shri Bombay Mangrol Jain Sabha, a public meeting of the Jains will be held at Bombay Mangrol Jain Sabha's Hall Pydhoni to-day (Friday) at 7-30 p.m. (B. T.) when report of the sub-committee appointed by Shri Jain Swetamber Conference regarding certain writings of Mr. K. M. Munshi objectionable to Jains will be placed before the meeting and resolutions thereon will be passed.

MAHATMA TO VISIT STABLES.

Mahatma Gandhi is to visit the stables of the Ghatkopar Sarvajanik Jivadaya Khata on Thursday (the 24th instant) at 8 a.m. (S. T.) on the premises of the Association at Agra Road, Ghatkopar, when all persons with humanitarian feelings are invited to attend and see personally for themselves the constructive work for the prevention of the milch cattle slaughter.

JAMSHEDJI NAVROZ PARSI GATHERINGS.

In connection with the Jamshedji Navroz celebrations the following three Parsi gatherings will be held to-day (Friday), a meeting will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. B. D. Mistry, B.A., LL.B., Vakil will speak on the question of Parsi Poverty and Parsi Education. Dr. K. K. Dadachanji will preside.

On Sunday evening (the 20th instant) Parsi children between the ages of five and twelve will be entertained at the Sir C. J. Hall, when several games will be gone through. Miss Navazbai D. Contractor will preside and distribute gifts and sweets.

BOMBAY RACES.

SPRING MEETING: 5TH DAY.

ACCEPTANCES.

The following are the acceptances for the races of the fifth (and last) day of the Bombay Spring Meeting. The first race starts at 3 p.m.:—

THE FUTURITY PLATE. (Division I). Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

Prosperity 9/3, Kumar 8/13, Malta 8/13, Zareef 8/7, Evans 8/13, Abbar 8/13, Talisman 8/13, Sabirtai 8/13, Abayan 8/13, Back Bay 8/9, Long Silk 8/7, DeSouza 8/7, Chevalier 8/7, Grey Hawk 8/7, Imjamma 8/3, Durham 8/7, Gregory 8/7, Garibaldi 8/7, Demisk 8/7.

THE FUTURITY PLATE. (Division II). Distance—1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,500, second, Rs. 500, third, Rs. 250.

Gaffi 9/3, Tajilmulook 9/3, Kurush 9/3, Ashroff 9/3, White Cross 8/9, Falfool 8/13, Norman 8/13, Halfa 8/13, Doldol 8/13, Company 8/9, Champion 8/7, Savage 8/7, Nayil Pasha 8/7, Reality 8/3, Safee 8/7, Safulzaman 8/7, Grande 8/7, Ghalil Beg 8/7, Meerjan 8/7.

THE FUTURITY PLATE. (Division III). Distance—1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250.

Walida 9/3, Palavi 9/3, Maloom 8/13, Sadoon 8/13, Come Soon 8/13, Sadoola 8/13, Safwat 8/13, Noormahal 8/13, Hadir 8/7, Nassrin 8/7, Frangool 8/7, Akra 8/7, Afghan 8/7, Peach 8/7, Sarsam 8/7, Nassrat 8/3, Madhoor 8/3, Shapoor 8/3.

THE FINAL PLATE. (Division I). Distance—1¼ Miles.

Winner, Rs. 2,250; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 350.

A handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Class.

Ferdinand 9/0, Mooltan 8/13, Rose Royal 8/12, Safety 8/8, Jalmood 8/8, Peach Bitter 8/7, Money Spinner 8/5, Red Prince 8/1, Othello 8/1, Kadoor Beg 7/9, Moosaad 7/6, Mijrin 7/5, Sannayet 7/1, Karikata 7/0, Farooq 7/0.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500.

A handicap for horses in the 3rd and 4th Class.

Canterbury Lamb 9/5, Riverine 9/5, Jovial 7/6, Alpine 9/2, Burgos 8/13, Stormont 8/13, Redcot 7/2, Nougat 8/10, Motu Proprio 8/9, Crab Apple 8/7, Caesonia 8/9, Glen Tree 8/6, Bell's Life 8/7, Theona 8/6, Georgia 8/5, King's Yellow 7/12, Killaloo 7/9, Toss Up 7/9, King Pluto 7/6, Blue Curtain 7/2.

THE QUEENSBERRY HANDICAP. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000.

A handicap for horses in the 2nd Class.

Starboard 9/0, Heera Mahal 8/13, Bridgman 8/9, Fire Star 8/8, Jan 8/7, Lucky Lad 8/4, Harmonia 8/2, Murmansk 8/2, Tristan 8/1, Vainqueur 7/13, Penetrate 7/8, Cailis 7/6, Seafire 7/13, Prose and Verse 7/12, Cuckoo 7/7.

THE BROCKLESBY STAKES. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 750.

A handicap for horses 3, 4 and 5 years old only in the 2nd and 3rd Class.

Heera Mahal 9/7, Theona 7/6, Pride of Priestown 8/11, The Typhoon 8/8, Vainqueur 8/7, Old Fashioned Maid 7/2, Greek Lad 8/9, Seafire 8/7, Beaver Puff 8/3, Henrietta 8/0, Alpine 7/13, Burgos 7/12, Killindini 7/10, Wild Flower 6/12, Jubilant 6/10.

THE FINAL PLATE. (Division II.) Distance—1¼ Miles.

Winner, Rs. 2,250; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 350.

A handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Class.

Sabiq 9/1, Belan 9/0, Crown 8/13, Parity 8/11, Arabian Star 8/10, Maxim 7/0, Squire 8/9, Andhra Valley 8/8, Simnan 8/5, Sultan Beg 8/2, Amanra 8/1, Ahyid 7/13, Anwar 7/12, Hishan 7/9, Kurdistan 7/4, Detective 6/12.

INFANT WELFARE WORK IN BOMBAY.

LADY WILSON'S APPEAL FOR WOMAN VOLUNTEERS

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society was held on Thursday evening at St. Xavier's College, Lady Wilson presiding. The report for the year 1926 was read and was duly adopted.

Mrs. Clayton, Dr. Turner Watts and Mrs. Kania were then re-elected on the Managing Committee.

Lady Wilson in her remarks appealed to the educated ladies to help the Society by joining the Society as members and also to enrol themselves as volunteers for house to house visits. She thought it desirable to link up infant welfare work with other Presidency and taluka towns.

The Society proposed to offer a scholarship to any suitable lady from Tarapur who volunteered to take training in midwifery.

[illegible] face with his charteristic expressive intona- [illegible] scarcely but will produce every year." thanks to Lady Wilson which was carried with acclamation.

On Monday (the 21st instant) a social gathering will be held at the Empress Cinema Theatre, Lamington Road, at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), when a variety programme of short lectures, recitations, songs, physical culture items, and music will be gone through. Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C., will preside.

SUIT TO RECOVER JEWELS.

ANOTHER SUIT AGAINST MUMTAZ BEGUM.

EVIDENCE OF WAZIR BEGUM.

Before Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court hearing commenced of the suit filed against Mumtaz Begum by her grandmother Karimbibi to recover jewels worth 5 lakhs alleged to have been loaned to her.

The plaintiff is Karimbibi, the grandmother of Mumtaz and the mother of Wazir Begum. The plaintiff alleged that she owned certain ornaments and jewellery of the value of Rs. 5 lakhs, and the defendant used to borrow them for use on festive occasions. In January 1924, they were residing together in Bombay, and the defendants borrowed the said ornaments from the plaintiff for wearing on the occasion of the marriage of the eldest son of the ex-Maharajah of Indore. The defendant then left with the jewellery for Indore. In spite of repeated demands ,she had failed to return them to the plaintiff.

The suit was contested by Mumtaz Begum who stated that this was a fictitious claim set up by her mother Wazir Begum to prevent her from getting the balance of the Bawla legacy so that she (Mumtaz) might not be in a position to take proceedings against her and her step-father to recover her ornaments worth 3 lakhs which they had misappropriated to their own use; Mumtaz Begum further allaged that before setting up this false claim, her mother tried to persuade her to leave her husband and lead an immoral life so that they could live on her earnings. When sshe resolutely refused to do so, her mother and her step-father set up this claim on behalf of the plaintiff who knew nothing about it.

In a letter addressed by the plaintiff's attorneys to the defendant they stated "Our client loaned to you for personal wear only, certain ornaments of the value of Rs. 5 lakhs. This loan was admitted by you in your evidence before the sessions court in the Bawla murder case". This basis of the claim, continued Mumtaz Begum, was now abandoned, and a new story was set up in the plaint. She denied that she had admitted in her evidence the loan of the jewellery. .....

..Mumtaz Begum further stated that she was taken to Indore when she was still a minor. At first she was allowed by the Maharajah to reside with her mother in a separate house. When 14 or 15 years of age the Maharajah removed her to his old palace and she was kept there under very strict surveillance. When she was thus separated from her mother, the jewellery remained with her mother. In 1920 when a child was born to her (Mumtaz) her mother was allowed to visit her, and at that time her mother told her that the ornaments which were given to her by her (the mother) for wearing belonged to her grandmother (the plaintiff) who received them as presents from Maharajah Ranjitsinghji of Punjab whose mistress she had been. This story, said Mumtaz, must be absolutely untrue, because Maharajah Ranjitsinghji died nearly a century ago, and therefore it was nearly impossible that her grandmother could have been in his keeping. As a matter of fact, the first story set up by her mother (Wazir Begum) was that these ornaments belonged to her and that they were given to her by her ancestors, as would appear from a letter addressed by her step-father (Mahomedalli) to her (Mumtaz's) attorney.

When the defendant claimed back her ornaments from her mother after her marriage, the latter never contended, in her reply, that they belonged to the present plaintiff, but she stated that they belonged to herself. .....

According to Mumtaz Begum, what she had stated in her evidence at the Bawla trial in the sessions court was this: "When we first came to Indore, the ornaments given by Ranjitsinghji to my grandmother were with us, and I used to wear them. They were with me, and I could wear them at any time I liked."

The plaintiff, Mumtaz alleged, was absolutely penniless and entirely dependent upon Wazir Begum for her support and maintenance. She denied that she had ever borrowed any ornaments on the occasion of the marriage of the son of the Maharajah, as she had enough ornaments of her own at the time, and as the Maharajah had set apart for her very precious jewellery for use on festive occasions.

The plaintiff's story Mumtaz submitted, was on the face of it absurd, because if she owned jewellery worth 5 lakhs, "she would never have remained dependent on the earnings of her daughter (Wazir Begum, the mother of Mumtaz) in the lowest profession, and she would not have lived practically like a begger all her life".

[illegible] bumper harvest [illegible] cember last and he will be on the move till the end of the year.

Wazir Begum, examined on behalf of the plaintiff by Mr. Reza Khan, plaintiff's counsel, stated that in 1924, at the instance of Mumtaz, the plaintiff, her aunt, herself and her husband Mahodalli went down to Bombay and stayed at the bungalow in which Mumtaz was staying. At that time, Mumtaz took from Karimbibi some ornaments for the purpose of wearing on the occasion of the marriage of the Maharajah's son. The ornaments were studded with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and pearls, and were worth lakhs of rupees. Shortly afterwards, the whole party including Mumtaz left for Indore and the jewellery remained with Mumtaz who used to wear them. A few days after their arrival at Indore, the plaintiff became ill and went to Amritsar. ....

Were the ornaments returned to her by the defendant?— No. My mother left Indor while the marriage was in progress.

How long did you stay at Indor?— For about a month. ....6..

Did you see Mumtaz wearing the ornaments?— Yes. She wore them during the marriage festivities which lasted fifteen days. ....

Continuing, witness stated that after the marriage the Maharajah went to Burwha, and Mumtaz and witness accompanied him A quarrel took place between Mumtaz and the Maharajah and the latter asked her to go away, if she liked. Thereupon witness, Mumtaz and Mahomedally went to Amritsar.

Asked regarding recent events witness said Mumtaz gave her a power of attorney authorising her to serve the present Maharajah and the Prime Minister of Indore with a notice in respect of the ornaments. Witness came down to Bombay to institute proceedings, but before she was able to take any action, Mumtaz married Abdul Rehman, and the power of attorney was revoked. .....6..

Further questioned by counsel, Wazir Begum said the plaintiff demanded the ornaments from Mumtaz both before and after her marriage. The plaintiff had complained about the jewellery in the presence of some people in Amritsar, and Mumtaz then said that she would pay the value of the ornaments by instalments. Mumtaz did not definitely state what amount she was prepared to pay. ...

Mr. B. J. Desai then cross-examined the witness. .....

Questioned if Karimbibi's house at Amritsar was not situated in a street inhabited by dancing girls, witness replied in the negative. She added that the street (Katra Jaimal Singh) was inhabited by Vakils and Barristers. (Laughter.)

Apart from lawyers, dancing girls also reside there?— Not a single one.

LIST OF ORNAMENTS.

Replying to further questions, Wazir Begum said the list of ornaments was prepared at Amritsar. The contents of the list were dictated by Karimbibi from memory. Mumtaz herself had written some of the items. Mumtaz had said she would pay the value of the ornaments gradually. The value was roughly put down in the list with a view to ascertaining Mumtaz's liabilities. Mumtaz promised to pay the money somehow. Mumtaz thought she would win the claim against the Maharajah of Indore in regard to her jewellery, and that she mighe marry a rich man. Out of these sources she hoped to pay the value of the ornaments. ....

When you and your daughter left Indore, whatever valuables you had were left in the custody of the Maharajah?— Yes.

You left Indore only with a few clothes, pots and some petty jewellery? Yes.

Witness admitted that no written demand was made by the plaintiff till November 1926. ....

In the month of April Mumtaz asked you, through her lawyer's notice to account for the legacy money and her own ornments?— She did demand, but she had no ornaments.

Since March last, you had been on hostile terms with your daughter?— Yes.

And so was the plaintiff? I can't say about her. .....

Continuing, Wazir Begum said that two months prior to the marriage of the eldest son of the ex-Maharajah of Indore, she came down to Bombay from Indore. The plaintiff gave the ornaments to Mumtaz in Bombay. Witness and Mumtaz and Karimbibi went back to Indore to attend the marriage ceremony. Mumtaz showed the ornaments to the Maharajah and informed him that she had borrowed them from the plaintiff. When they left Indore, witness and her daughter had with them only a few pans and pots. She did not see Mumtaz wearing the ornaments.

MAHOMED ALI'S EVIDENCE.

The next witness for the plaintiff was Mahomedalli, the husband of the last witness.

Examined by the Advocate-General, the witness said that that he had come down to Bombay, when Mumtaz was living here. He was told by Shanker Rao, the household officer, of Indore Maharajah that a wire was received from Mumtaz calling [illegible] lished a number of primary schools in the [illegible] villages and started industrial school in [illegible] [illegible] February 166 children under three d[illegible]

THE HOLI.

The Holi is one of those festivals which one makes it a point to celebrate in right holiday fashion. It marks the beginning of the New Year's rejoinings according to the Hindu Calendar and may correspond to the Persian Naoraz. Devotees of Krishna connect the festival with his popular "Leela" or sports, and this but gives an added zest to the rejoicing. The Commonest way to celebrate the occasion is for people to throw red flowers or in their absence red powder on one another and finish off the night with bonfires. Ignorant people often go too far in their merriment, sing lewd songs, dress fantastically and are not very particular where they get the wood from—some times furniture—for the bonfire. Their drinking bouts in Bombay are sometimes dreadful. But is the blame all theirs?

ON PILGRIMAGE TO JEDDAH

422 LEAVE BOMBAY

Another batch of Hajis left for Jeddah on Thursday by s. s. "Alavi" numbering 422 from tehe F Shed of Princess Dock. The agents of this steamer are Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co. After the medical examination the Hajis of both sexes were treated with light refreshments and ived water by Mr. Haji Bachu Ali, a member of the Haji Committee.

SIR C. H. SETALVAD.

REAPPOINTMENT AS VICE-CHANCELLOR

The Governor with the concurrence of the Minister has re-appointed Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay on the expiry of his present term of office.

MR. J. F. GENNINGS ON LEAVE

The Bombay Government Gazette of Thursday's date says:—

Mr. J. F. Gennings, Director of Information and Labour Intelligence, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for six months and seventeen days with effect from the 19th April 1927 with permission to prefix to it the Easter holidays.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.

RETURNS TO BOMBAY ON THURSDAY NEXT.

The Agricultural Commission, which is on tour round India examining witnesses, will return to Bombay on the 24th instant and proceed with the examination of witnesses till the 31st idem.

Among the witnesses to be examined are also Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. V. L. Mehta, Mr. G. K. Deodhar and some witnesses from Gujerat. The examination of witnesses will take place in the Committee Room of the Secretariat from the 28th instant.

MAHATMA AT SANTA CRUZ

PRESENTATION OF PURSE

There will be no meeting to receive Mahatma Gandhi at Ghatkopar but there will be only one meeting at Santa Cruz on Wednesday (the 23rd instant) at 9 p.m. to receive him on behalf of all the suburbs and to present him a purse.

ments. Karimbibi used to keep the other ornaments in a pillow. Karimbibi being ill, Mumtaz went to see her, and at that time she demanded her ornaments to be returned. Mumtaz said she would return them later on. .....

..Questioned about the incidents connected with Mumtaz's escape from the Maharajah's custody in March 1924, witness said while they were proceeding to Mussorrie with the Maharajah's party, they alighted at Delhi and sent a petition to the Police Commissioner signed by Mumtaz. From Delhi they went to Amritsar Mumtaz said at the time that all her clothes jewellery and other property were left at Indore. At Amritsar they all stayed till June or July 1924. .....

On 1st February 1926, witness wrote a letter to the Prime Minister of Indore at the request of Mumtaz Begum. The letter asked for an amicable setlement of the claims of Mumtaz and her mother to the extent of 42 lakhs, in connection with which they had also written to the Viceroy and the Political Agent.

Mumtaz left the witness and his wife in March 1926. Before that a Jamat (punch) was called, before whom Mumtaz had stated that the ornaments went out of her possession and whatever money she had, she had given away to Seadut Begum, and she promised to pay the value of the ornaments. After the marriage objection to it. "My only object," declar- Mahomedalli was then cross-examined by Mr. Desai counsel for Mumtaz.

Except betting on races, you are not doing anything in Bombay? I do some other business also. ..6

The list of ornaments was prepared according to the dictation of the plaintiff Karimbibi a couple of days prior to or after the notice to Mumtaz inconnection with the case. .....

The hearing was adjourned.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	Mar. 17.
Previous Closing Rate	13.96
To-day's Opening Rate	14.00
Difference	+.04
To-day's Closing	13.79
Diference	—17

LIVERPOOL.

	Mar. 17.
Previous Closing Rate	7.38
To-day's Opening Rate	7.45
Difference	+.07
To-day's Closing Rate	7.39
Difference	+.01

Broach April-May 290.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	Mar. 17.
Silver ready	25-3-0
Difference	Unchanged.
Silver forward	25-0 0
Difference	Unchanged.
Tone of Market.	Steady.

HOCKEY.

AGA KHAN TOURNEY.

CHRIST CHURCH OLD BOYS WIN.

Thursday's match in the Aga Khan Tournament saw the elimination of the B. B. and C. I. "A," one of Bombay's best, by the Christ Church Old Boys from Jubbulpore. The latter team is a queer combination which though stated to be an up-country team, yet, for the most part, is comprised of well-known local players.

It was a one-sided match on the whole and disappointing from the view of local supporters. The railwaymen began well, but their effectiveness fizzled out before the first half came to an end and thereafter there was only one team in it. The Old Boys have a well balanced team, strong in every department, and the hockey they play is of a high standard. The forwards are a fast lot who can exchange short passes at a great pace and it was this which had the local players beaten. Their half-backs are a select trio who work very hard and know when to pass and to whom. Tallaghan and O'Brien are a safe pair of backs and with Ernst behind them, offer a stiff proposition to any attack. For the losers Murphy gave a brilliant display and was the best player at the field.

The match commenced with the railwaymen on the offensive, but the state of affairs was soon changed and Christ Church began to assert themselves. Several determined attacks were made on the B. B. goal, Murphy clearing well again and again. Cowton and Milne were passing well and a few minutes before the interval they instituted a fine short-passing movement between themselves, and flashing through the defence, Milne scored the first goal. On resuming the game after lemond time, the Old Boys monopolised play and the opposing was severely tried. Murphy was everywhere, now with the forwards, now assisting the backs or supporting his wing halves. Midway through the moiety Cowton and Milne got through together again and the former scored the second goal. Five minutes after this Milne again netted and shortly before the end added the fourth goal. It was a disappointing display for a crack local team. But the B. B. and C. I. could not settle down to a definite plan of action all their efforts being without cohesion and not infrequently wild. In fact they never looked like scoring.

A WARNING.

Following upon the unpleasant incident in the Police versus Sultania Pioneers match, the committee of the Aga Khan Tournament have issued instructions to the referees to put down foul or dangerous play with a strong hand. They are further instructed not to hesitate in turning a man off the field in pursuance of those instructions. This is an expedient step and it shows that the Committee are determined to keep hockey—at least in the tournament—clean and free from the dirty tricks which are fast becoming more and more evident.

Christ Church Old Boys, Jubbulpore 4 goals. B. B. and C. I. "A" ..... Nil.

B. B. and C. I. "A"—O'Neill; Abree and Fairman; Sequeira, Murphy and Gordon; Pinto, Arklie, Muller, Long and Willis.

Christ Church Old Boys, Jubbulpore:—Ernst; Calalghan and O'Brien; Chapman, Gidney and Loveday; Matcher, Milne, Cowton, Gidney and Cox.

Referees.—Messrs. Woods and Thornback.

4-15.—European Railway Insfitute, Jhansi vs. "Times of India."

5-30.—N. W. Railway Karachi vs. B. B. R. A.

V. M. C. A. TENNIS TOURNAMENT

The following is the result of the matches played on Wednesday, at the Y. M. C.A. Tennis Courts, Queens Road, Bombay.

Gents Singles:—A. C. Periera beat B. H. Khardekar Scores 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

A. C. Suntook beat R. K. Sangbani Scores 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.

The Finals of the Singles will be played to-day at 4-15 p.m.

A. C. Periera vs. A. C. Suntook.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1927.

SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

We pointed out the other day the danger to our national cause of freedom involved in the delay in arriving at an amicable adjustment of Hindu-Muslim differences. The imperative necessity of prominent representatives of the people now assembled at Delhi conferring together with a view to bring about such adjustment is brought into relief by the unhappily-worded resolution which Sir Sankaran Nair moved in the Council of State on Wednesday. It is not difficult to divine the purpose which Sir Sankaran Nair had in view in moving his resolution, nor can we withhold sympathy towards it, but the method he chose for gaining his object was not only not happy but, to a great extent, mischievous. For, Sir Sankaran demanded that "the number of members in the Legislative Councils in India should not be increased, that their constitution should be, in no way, modified, that no additional powers should be conferred on them expressly or by implication and that no further steps towards responsible government in India should be taken until the Muhammadans agree to dispense with the election of members to these Councils by separate electorates composed only of Hindus or Muhammadans." We have full sympathy with Sir Sankaran Nair if his sole object in moving the resolution was to emphasize the evils of communalism fostered by separate electorates or to denounce the latter as an obstacle to the growth of true nationalism. But if he seriously meant what the wording of his resolution stated that he would prefer foreign rule to self-government with separate electorates, we can only characterise his attempt as singularly futile and positively mischievous. It is futile because Sir Sankaran Nair forgets that separate electorates are already a part and parcel of the Constitution and that so long as the bureaucracy can help it it will see that they continue to remain so. It is mischievous because it is a perversion of the national demand in so far as it suggests that the country would rather remain in bondage than agree to separate electorates. Separate electorates are an evil and so is untouchability, but no patriotic Indian will for a moment agree to the proposal that India should remain a subject country until she is rid of the curse of untouchability. For, there can be no evil greater than subjection to foreign rule. Separate electorates themselves, in the ultimate analysis, are the result of foreign rule. It is the bureaucratic policy of divide and rule which has fostered those feelings of mutual distrust and fear between the two communities which have led to the demand for special electorates. And it is as certain as night follows day that the sense of responsibility which the practice of self-government alone can generate will so strengthen the immutable bond binding all communities in India together in the pursuit of common aims and objects under a common government that the need for special protection of the interests of minorities will itself cease to exist.

It is, therefore, losing one's sense of proportion to make the continuonce or abolition of separate electorates as a condition precedent to the establishment of freedom in the country. "Bolshevism", Sir Sankaran Nair declared, "was preferable to the mental and moral danger arising out of communal electorates." Sir Sankaran Nair had evidently, in his just disapproval of separate electorates, worked himself into a state of mind which did not permit him to do justice either to Bolshevism or communal electorates or to realise that any form of government is preferable to the denial of freedom. But Sir Sankaran Nair has no faith in the sovereign property of of freedom to solve many ills of political and social organisations. For he made the astounding confession that he was not one of those who believed that if the British got out of India, his fellow countrymen would be able to settle their differences between themselves. It is true that freedom alone is not enough. But freedom is a condition precedent to all vital reforms and it is because the best minds of the world realised this that the Great War was waged for the vindication of the right of every people, however small, to determine its own destiny. We have never in the past found any virtues in separate electorates but have always recognised them as a necessary evil to be tolerated until the feelings of inter-communal fear and distrust had been eradicated by the exercise of freedom won by common effort. To condemn separate electorates is one thing; to exaggerate their evils is quite a different thing: it is impolitic and mischievous. We earnestly plead for the exercise of a due sense of proportion in all discussions about separate electorates and the need for putting them in their right place which is a subordinate place. The reason why the Hindu-Muslim tension has assumed the tragic proportion that it has to-day is that the question of separate electorates has been elevated both by its champions and its opponents to such a high level as to make it as important as that of national freedom itself. Nothing could be more ridiculous as well as more disastrous to the true interests of the country than such an attitude. We saw how tenacious adherence to such an attitude led to the betrayal of the country's cause by the majority of Muslim elected members over the Ratio Question. We had another illustration of it in the threat contained in Mr. Chagla's statement in the course of his article which we published the other day that if the Muslim demand for separate electorates is not conceded, Muslims will be driven into an unholy alliance with Government and thus create a Muslim Ulster which will poison the national spring in every nook and corner of the country. On the other hand, we find the opponents of separate electorates allowing their imagination to run riot in contemplation of the disasters which will befall the country if they are not abolished now and immediately. Now, as we have said, it is possible to exaggerate the evils of separate electorates and to forget the real wrong from which India suffers. It is, for instance, suggested that separate electorates have marred the working of the Reforms. Now, superficially considered, this charge seems true. But it is not really so. Consider, for instance, the working of the Bombay Legislative Council. It is true that the Muslim bloc has generally worked in alliance with the bureaucracy in opposition to the general interests of the Presidency. But, would the Muslim bloc have proved to be such an instrument of disservice to the country if there had been no official bloc in the Council? It is the existence of the official bloc which has given spurious importance to the Muslim bloc. The right remedy, therefore, is not the abolition of separate electorates but the abolition of the official bloc, which thrives on the policy of divide and rule, and the transformation of the Council into a wholly elected body. Even in the Assembly the majority which Sir Basil secured for 18d. ratio was composed mainly of officials and their nominated henchmen. On the other hand, it is only fair to remember that whatever the quality of Muslim members elected by separate constituencies, the National Demand formulated by the Assembly was twice supported by the majority of Muslim elected members.

We refer to these details to emphasize the point that what stands between us and freedom is not the system of separate electorates but the exercise of illegitimate powers and privileges by the bureaucracy. If, therefore, we are in earnest about freedom, we must concentrate all our energies on securing the abolition or curtailment of all illegitimate powers and privileges of the bureaucracy. But we cannot do so without united action on the part of both the communities. We would like to see the disappearance of separate electorates altogether, but it would be unwise and unpatriotic to prefer disunity between the two communities, and, therefore, the delaying of freedom, to unity with even the concession of separate electorates and with unity the certainty of giving a vigorous and successful battle to the bureaucracy. The leaders of the Hindu community recognised the expediency of such concession when they agreed to the Lucknow Pact which led to Hindu Muslim Entente and the glorious achievements and failures of the Non-co-operation movement. If a similar spirit of goodwill prevails now, there is no reason why it should not be reciprocated by the Muslims agreeing to fix a time-limit to the duration of separate electorates. The Muslims members of the Assembly as well as public-spirited Muslims outside, as the President of the Congress says in his interview which we publish elsewhere, "are as anxious for a settlement as many of us." But, he rightly insists, there should be greater expedition and determination on both sides to come to an agreement. An agreement is the simplest thing attainable provided both sides realise that what matters most is the freedom of the country and the common endeavour to win it.

WANTED OPEN MINT AND GOLD COIN.

We are glad that the members of the Legislature have realised the importance of pressing for an open mint to the free coinage of gold in discussing the Ratio Bill. Sir Basil Blackett has astutely embodied the recommendations of the Currency Commission in two bills, one dealing mainly with the ratio but at the same time preparing ground and laying a foundation for the Gold Bullion Standard and the other establishing the Gold Bullion Standard and also a machinery—the Reserve Bank—for controlling that Standard. The procedure adopted by Sir Basil is really ingenious, but it was meant to mislead the Legislature. Clause 2 of the Ratio Bill deals with the demonetisation of the sovereign. Under no circumstances should the Legislature allow this clause to remain in the Bill. Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya and Mr. Kelkar rendered real service to the country by moving their amendments. Now that the ratio clause is settled the whole fight should be concentrated on the demand for an open mint and a gold coin. Sir Basil Blackett is entirely wrong when he says that the questions of the gold mint and a gold coin are not relevant to the Ratio Bill, and that they will be discussed at the time of the discussion of the Gold Standard Currency and Reserve Bank Bill. Sir Basil wanted the demonetisation of the sovereign without notice. But the Legislature has seen through his move. Really the Ratio Bill is meant to amend the Indian Coinage Act and the Paper Currency Act; hence the question of the standard and the currency are germane to this very Bill. We urge the Legislature to press for both an open mint and an Indian gold coin of the same weight and fineness as the sovereign.

We have examined very carefully the arguments advanced by Sir Basil against the opening of a mint to the free coinage of gold but we find that they are without any substance. He repeats his old arguments that the proposal for a gold currency standard is impracticable and that its adoption will involve India into risks and difficulties which cannot be shouldered by her. We are amazed at Sir Basil's reasoning because in moving his arguments Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya said that he did not want the Government to undertake any obligation to give gold or gold coins for rupees and the existing notes. All that is demanded is that the public in India shall have facilities and right to take gold bullion to the mints and get it coined into mohurs and half mohurs. Why should the Government oppose these amendments? Where are the risks and the dangers? The Government have no obligation to give gold coins till the public tender gold bullion to the mints. The surest way to tap India's "hoarded" gold is to open the mint to the free coinage of gold. We appreciate the anxiety and the anger of Sir Basil over these amendments. We appreciate his threats of not carrying out any Currency Reform, if these amendments are passed. We appreciate his denunciation of the arguments of his opponents as attempts to wreck the Ratio Bill because we know that he is very keen in establishing the Gold Bullion Standard and the Ressrve Bank to control that standard. It may be stated that the real object of the proposed Currency Reform is to enable the Currency Authority to manipulate our whole monetary organisation with definite objects which may be entirely against the interests of India. The amendments of Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya were meant to frustrate the object of those who want to manipulate the monetary organisation. The Legislature wages a clean, sound and convincing fight in demanding a gold mint and a gold coin, and we appeal to all the members to unite and demand with one voice what is in the best interests of the country. We further request the members of the Legislature to insert a clause in the Ratio Bill with a view to delete from the Indian Coinage Act all those sections which deal with the coinage of the rupee and the half rupee. We must stop the coinage of rupees, and we must debar the Government legally from coining more rupees. We may assure the members of the Legislature that if they succeed in getting a mint open to the free coinage of gold, a gold coin, stoppage of rupee coinage and a statutory guarantee that for a few years all additions to the volume of money will be made either in the form of gold coins or gold notes, inspite of their defeat on the Ratio question, they will have reason to justify their membership of the Assembly.

THE STOCKTAKING.

The annual banquet given by the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to the head of the Presidency has come to be recognised as an occasion for the stock-taking of the progress of this city during the year and suggestions to the Governor to revise the attitude of his Government towards the Corporation in regard to certain matters. On this occasion the practice is that the Governor denies the so[illegible]ment made in the speech of t[illegible]resident and puts in a vigorous defence of the Government attitude. The speeches made by Mr. Rahimtoola Chinoy and Sir Leslie Wilson at this year's banquet have, however, considerably diverged from this practice. The retiring President was commendably brief in his narration of the good work achieved during the year, presumably because he thought that such an achievement did not require advertisement from him and the Governor devoted the main portion of his speech to pouring oil over troubled waters and to clearing up a "misunderstanding" in regard to the liability of the Corporation to contribute towards the expenditure on the Back Bay Reclamation. His Excellency struck an optimistic note about the immediate future of this city and the Presidency. He declared that a period of prosperity would soon succeed the present depression and boldly threw his lot with the bulls. We are afraid, however, that to a very large majority of Bombay's citizens the bears and not the bulls appear to be in the right and they are inclined to look upon these assurances of an immediate turn of the tide with some misgiving.

The Governor refused politely the invitation in Mr. Chinoy's speech, to throw some light on the present attitude of the Government in regard to their difference with the Corporation in the matter of financial assistance to the scheme of free and compulsory primary education on which the Corporation has courageously embarked. But from the few cautious remarks he made, it is clear that there has been a renewed attempt at settling this unfortunate difference and the public will be grateful to the new Minister of Education if he explores every possible avenue of reconciliation and settlement and avoids the costly procedure of the matter being decided in a court of law. In regard to another question also in which the Corporation is materially interested, the Governor attempted to calm its fears and forebodings by quoting from the Mears Committee's report and pointing out that the Corporation's liability to contribute towards the development of the reclaimed area did not refer at all to participation in the expenditure on the Reclamation. This may be so. But the apprehension of the public is that when the Mears Committee says that the "Corporation should bear a portion of the cost of development" it may be expected to bear a disproportionate portion of such cost. This is a question which must be discussed fully and frankly between the Government and the Corporation so that there should be no occasion in this respect for the kind of unfortunate difference between the two bodies which has led to so much bickering and unpleasantness in settling the amount of Government's quota to the primary education scheme of the Corporation. A very high tribute was paid to the Governor's interest in the subject of medical relief by Mr. Chinoy in his speech. We hope Sir Leslie Wilson will bring all his powers of persuasion to bear on the solution of these problems of financial adjustment between the Corporation and the Government and win an additional tribute from the rate-payers of this city for having solved them in an absolutely equitable manner.

HOW TO HELP THE AGRICULTURIST.

The demands for grants for "Agriculture" gave an opportunity to the Bombay Legislative Council to have a discussion on the policy and progress of the co-operative movement in the Presidency, and the debate which ensued appears to have been important enough to necessitate the participation in it of the Finance Member. The two main points that were raised were the high rates of interest charged in rural societies and the inadequacy of the finance provided. Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai is probably correct in stating that in his own district of Kaira the better classes of agriculturists can raise money locally at rates which compare favourably with those charged by co-operative credit societies, but this is not true of the Presidency as a whole, nor is the membership of village societies confined to the better class of agriculturists. What is perfectly true, however, is that the incidence of interest charges for long-term finance provided on the security of mortgage of land, is very high and if Government wish to assist in the relief of agricultural indebtedness and to promote schemes of land improvement they should, without any delay, formulate a definite policy of developing co-operative land mortgage banks of the type now found in all progressive countries. If Government have been indifferent to the problem of cheap long-term credit, they have been still more apathetic to the other question raised in the Council, namely, the inadequate supply of funds to members of co-operative societies. Under the model bye-laws of such societies there is an arbitrary limit imposed on the extent of finance to which an individual is entitled whatsoever his credit worthiness, and the limit can be raised or departed from in favour of a member or members only with the permission of the Registrar. There are nearly 4,000 societies in the Presidency with 2,50,000 members and it is both difficult and undesirable for the staff of a Government Department to go about assessing the credits of all these members from year to year, and this is unnecessary too when it is remembered that not a pie out of the finance to be provided comes from the coffers of Government. Time and again have non-official co-operators assembled in their conferences pleaded for this arbitrary limit to be abrogated and replaced by a system of automatic checks and internal control, but so keenly developed is the sense of "responsibility" in the Co-operative Department that it refuses to divest itself of its powers. If the Hon. Mr. Pradhan really wishes to help forward the co-operative movement this is one of the matters to which he may direct his attention at the earliest possible opportunity.

NEW ERA IN INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY.

URGENT NEED OF RADICAL REFORMS

THE NEW BRITISH EMPIRE ENTERPRISE.

(BY A CINEMA FAN.)

Signs have not been wanting for some time past to indicate that we in India are on the eve of a new era in the production and exhibition of films. It is now often stated by those intimately acquainted with our film industry for several years that the general run of Indian pictures is based on inartistic and incoherent scenarios, and the subjects suffer from bad photography and poor acting. Their one merit is that they are produced at a very small cost. No wonder then that they are generally cheapjack, very poor and often vulgar. And though it profits the companies to produce them at present as they draw larger audiences as compared to foreign films, the margin of profit appears to be getting thinner and it would appear as if the very limit will be soon reached—if it has not already reached—when the industry would ebb if it was not overhauled and reconstructed on entirely modern lines. The "Light of Asia" film exhibited by the Great Eastern Corporation of Delhi last year in this city showed us infinite possibilities of combining the technical skill of the West with the best Indian subjects and the stagework of ladies and gentlemen drawn from a higher strata of society—though no further progress has been achieved in the direction.

BRITISH FILM ENTERPRISE.

But as usual we are again waking up under the impact of world forces. For, while a big combine of first class American companies is said to have appointed competent agents for furthering the exhibition of their pictures in this country and to have even negotiated with our biggest theatre corporation for the purpose, the British Empire Conference at its recent session decided to check the ever increasing inroads of American pictures by taking measures to further the industry not only in England but throughout the British Empire. Accordingly the British Films Bill has already been published and now we have been informed about the promotion of "a million sterling Empire-wide organisation established to produce British films on a grand scale" in co-operation with affiliated companies to be started in India and the colonies. The public of Bombay has been agreeably surprised to know that no less a person than Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the Vice-Chancellor of our University has apparently agreed to form an Indian company. And who can doubt that the competition that will thus ensue on the stage of our country between big American exhibitors and British-Indian film producers will inaugurate a new era in our motion picture industry?

A COLOSSAL VENTURE.

I wonder if some local sceptics will be inclined to treat this million pound enterprise on a par with a similar project boosted by Mr. Niranjan Pal who earned undue prominence as the author of the very defective scenario of the "Light of Asia" But, these mugwump sceptics will, I am sure, be quickly disillusioned. They must realise that it is only under the special protection sought to be given by the new British Act that hard-headed British businessmen have thought it fit to start their venture. The provisions of the new Bill have already been published and will ensure very substantial protection to the films produced not only in Great Britain—and this is of special interest to us—but throughout the British Empire. For, the new Bill seeks to impose "obligation on renters and exhibitors to acquire minimum lengths of British films" the quota of which is fixed at present at 7 1|2 per cent., increasing by 2 1|2 per cent. annually until it reaches twenty-five per cent." Thus the bill when passed will automatically create a distinctly greater market for British films and the new enterprise has therefore naturally stepped in to take the fullest advantage of the new opportunities by producing really superior films. The galaxy of brilliant dramatists and novelists like Mr. Galsworthy and Sir Hall Caine and the most distinguished artists and dancers, who are also reported to be associated with the new venture

(Continued on page 10).

Notes of the Day.

Dr. Malan's Difficulties.

The anti-Asiatic prejudice of the Die-hards amongst White settlers in South Africa is still so powerful that in the Union Parliament two members of the South African Party, Messrs. Collin and Nel, described the Indian Agreement as giving in to the Indians all along the line and their speeches evoked warm approbation practically everywhere except in the ranks of the thoughtful people who agree with Dr. Malan that a changed outlook is necessary in regard to the Indian question. The difficulties of Dr. Malan in reconciling the extremist White settlers to his point of view are, indeed, great and he has evidently chosen to pacify them by pointing out that the immigration clauses are the most important in the Indian Agreement. He declares that for their successful working the co-operation of the Government of India is necessary. We would suggest, however, that other things too are necessary, the co-operation of Natal, for example, in affording Indians there wider opportunities for their uplift.

A Cold Douche for Coolidge.

What is it that Mr. Coolidge wants the European Powers to discuss? This is what M. Henri de Jouvenel, the French publicist and colonial administrator, wants to know before he would ask his country to participate in the special Conference on Disarmament Mr. Coolidge proposes to convene at Geneva. In an article in the "Europe Nouvelle" he remarks that such a Conference must be called not a Conference on Disarmament but one on Armament, because, according to the French view, what America wants is no interference with her own armament programme but an agreement on the part of the European Powers to cut down their own armaments. To America, M. de Jouvenel says, the question of armaments is a question of the control of the Pacific, and he advises his countrymen to adopt a "disinterested attitude in these debates about 5.53 standards." Public opinion in France is evidently agreed with this point of view. The French Government is not even sending an "observer" to the Special Conference and this action on its part is only an expression of the public feeling in France that it should not participate in the discussion on naval standards. This is a straightforward attitude, so different from that adopted by Britain who has agreed to participate but will insist on pointing out her "special difficulties."

Hitting Below the Belt.

British newspapers and writers who are always beating the Imperialist drum are never tired of informing the whole world that there is one thing a Briton will never do. He will never hit below the belt. It is this habit of straight dealing which has, according to them, won Britain her far-flung Empire. Lord Winterton, however, is an exception to this alleged British practice of never hitting below the belt. Against a man whom the policy of his Government has whisked away into prison, to be detained there without a chance being given him to confront his accusers in an open court of law, the Under-Secretary of State for India has the hardihood to declare that he, Mr. Subash Bose, "participated in a conspiracy for the commission of revolutionary crime." Lord Winterton declines in his reply to Mr. George Lansbury to be more precise than this, but he makes the additional provocative remark that Mr. Bose refused to answer the allegations he was invited to refute. Mr. Bose's correspondence with his brother, which the latter has recently published shows what a faree this 'invitation' was. Mr. Bose, like all the other detenus, demands an open trial. Is it not cowardly on the part of a mighty Government to deny him this fundamental human right and continue to cast asperations on his character?

Dogmatic.

In spite of the repeated protests of the Legislature that it has a right to be consulted when representatives from this country are to be sent to Geneva to take part in International Conferences, the Government of India persist in their arbitrary and dogmatic attitude in this matter. For the International Economic Conference at Geneva in May next they propose to send only two Indian delegates although the full quota of Indians allowed under the rules is five. To these two is to be added, as Sir Charles Innes told Mr. Haji in reply to a question of his in the Assembly, a third delegate, a non-official European, "to represent European economic interests in India." The Commerce Member denied that the Government of India considered that the European interests deserved a representation of two to one, but the manner of their selection in which the Assembly was not consulted can leave no doubt in the public mind that they do want this two to one ratio in representation. The delegates from other countries at Geneva will not fail to notice what limited economic as well as political freedom India really possesses when they find the representatives from India of the two sharply divided economic interests clashing against one another.

GANDHIJI'S "NO" TO "SAK".

"GREAT M. P. IN A HURRY."

"WE ARE STANDING AT OPPOSITE POLES".

KHADDAR LEADS TO SWARAJ.

NOT MEANT TO DESTROY MACHINERY.

Gandhiji has come out with an emphatic "No" to Mr. Saklatwala's proposals. In the latest issue of "Young India" he has succinctly analysed the Comrade's scheme and says that his "facts are fiction and his deductions baseless."

According to him the movement of 1920 has suffered a check but is not dead.

As regards the Bardoli decision, Mahatma says his retracing of steps at Bardoli was an act of wisdom and supreme service to the country.

After referring to the potentialities of Khaddar, the Mahatma says: Khaddar does not seek to destroy all machinery, but it does regulate its use and check its weedy growth.

Concluding, Gandhiji touches on the labour problem. His ideal is equal distribution, but as it could not be realised easily he works for equitable distribution which he seeks to attain through Khaddar.

BARDOLI DECISION--ACT OF WISDOM

'Comrade Saklatwala is dreadfully in earnest. His sincerity is transparent. His sacrifices are great. His passion for the poor is unquestioned. I have therefore given his fervent open appeal to me that close attention which that of a sincere patriot and humanitarian must command. But in spite of all my desire to say 'yes' to his appeal, I must say 'no' if I am to return sincerity for sincerity or if I am to act according to my faith. But I can say 'yes' to his appeal after my own fashion. For underneath his intense desire that I should co-operate with him on his terms, there is the emphatic implied condition that I must say 'yes' only if his argument satisfies my head and heart. A 'no' uttered from deepest conviction is better and greater than a 'yes' merely uttered to please, or what is worse, to avoid trouble.

"AGAINST A BLIND WALL."

In spite of all the desire to offer hearty co-operation, I find myself against a blind wall. His facts are fiction and his deductions based upon fiction are necessarily baseless. And where these facts are true, my whole energy is concentrated upon nullifying their (to me) poisonous results. I am sorry, but we do stand at opposite poles. There is however one great thing in common between us. Both claim to have the good of the country and humanity as our only goal. Though therefore we may for the moment seem to be going in opposite directions, I expect we shall meet some day. I promise to make ample amends when I discover my error. Meanwhile, however, my error, since I do not recognise it as such, must be my shield and my solace.

For unlike 'Comrade' Saklatwala, I do not believe that multiplication of wants and machinery contrived to supply them is taking the world a single step nearer its goal. 'Comrade' Saklatwala swears by the modern rush. I whole-heartedly detest this mad desire to destroy distance and time, to increase animal appetites and go to the ends of the earth in search of their satisfaction. If modern civilisation stands for all this, and I have understood it to do so. I call it satanic and with it the present system of Government, its best exponent. I distrust its schemes of amelioration of the lot of the poor, I distrust its currency reform, I distrust its army and navy.

MASSES BLED BY GOVT.

In the name of civilisation and its own safety this Government has continuously bled the masses, it has enslaved the people, it has bribed the powerful with distinctions and riches and it has sought to crush under the weight of its despotic regulations the liberty-loving patriots who would not be won over either by flattery or riches. I would destroy that system to-day, if I had the power. I would use the most deadly weapons, if I believed that they would destroy it. I refrain only because the use of such weapons would only perpetuate the system though it may destroy its present administrators. Those, who seek to destroy men rather than their manners, adopt the latter and become worse than those whom they destroy under the mistaken belief that the manners will die with the men. They do not know the root of the evil.

The movement of 1920 was designed to show that we could not reform the soulless system by violent means, thus becoming soulless ourselves, but we could do so only by not becoming victims of the system, i.e., by non-co-operation, by saying an emphatic 'no' to every advance made to entrap us into the nets spread by Satan.

That movement suffered a check but is not dead. My promise was conditional. The conditions were simple and easy. But they proved too difficult for those who took a leading part in the movement.

BARDOLI DECISION—ACT OF WISDOM.

What 'Comrade' Saklatwala believes to be my error and failure I regard to be the expression of my strength and deep conviction. It may be an error, but so long as my conviction that it is truth abides, my very error must, as it does, sustain me. My retracing my steps at Bardoli I hold to be an act of wisdom and supreme service to the country. The Government is the weaker for that decision. It would have regained all lost position if I had persisted after Chauri Chaura in carrying out the terms of what was regarded as an ultimatum to the Viceroy.

My 'comrade' is wrong in saying that the South African movement was a failure. If it was, my whole life must be written down as a failure. And his invitation to me to enlist under his colours must be held to be meaningless. South Africa gave the start to my life's mission. Nor do I consider it to be wrong to have offered, during the late war, the services of my companions and myself, under my then convictions, as ambulance men.

KHADI MOVEMENT ADVANCES.

This great M.P. is in a hurry. He disdains to study facts. Let me inform him that the Khadi movement is not on the wane. It did last year at least twenty times as much work as during 1920. It is now serving not less than 50,000 spinners in 1,500 villages besides weavers, washermen, printers, dyers and tailors.

Mr. Saklatwala asks what Khaddar stands for. Well, it stands for simplicity not shoddiness. It sits well on the shoulders of the poor and it can be made, as it was made in the days of yore, to adorn the bodies of the richest and the most artistic men and women. It is reviving ancient art and crafts. It does not seek to destroy all machinery but it does regulate its use and check its weedy growth. It uses machinery for the service of the poorest in their own cottages. The wheel is itself an exquisite piece of machinery.

POTENTIALITIES OF KHADDAR.

Khaddar delivers the poor from the bonds of the rich and creates a moral and spiritual bond between the classes and the masses. It restores to the poor somewhat of what the rich have taken from them.

Khaddar does not displace a single cottage industry. On the contrary it is being daily recognised that it is becoming the centre of other village industries. Khaddar brings a ray of hope to the widow's broken up home.

But it does not prevent her from earning more if she can. It prevents no one from seeking a better occupation. Khaddar offers honourable employment to those in need of some. It utilises the idle hours of the nation. The esteemed comrade quotes with pride the work of those who offer more lucrative employment. Let him know that Khaddar does that automatically. It cannot put annas into the pockets of the poor without putting rupees into the pockets of some. Whereas those who begin their work in cities, though they are no doubt doing good work, touch but the fringe of the question. Khaddar touches the very centre and therefore necessarily includes the rest.

CITIES DRAINING VILLAGES' LIFE-BLOOD.

But the whole of the impatient communist's letter concentrates itself upon the cities and thus ignores India and Indian conditions which are to be found only in her 700,000 villages. The half a dozen modern cities are an excrescence and serve at the present moment the evil purpose of draining the life-blood of the villages. Khaddar is an attempt to revise and reverse the process and establish a better relationship between the cities and villages. The cities with their insolent torts are a constant me-

(Continued on page 8.)

LAST OF THE CONCESSION.

HANKOW SETTLEMENT CHANGES HANDS.

MIXED COMMISSION TO ADMINISTER.

LONDON, Mar. 17.

The Official telegram from Hankow states that the Concession has been handed over formally and very smoothly to a new mixed Commission, the British members of which are prominent business men of Hankow.—Reuter.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST SPREADING.

CHINESEWOMAN SHOT DEAD.

LONDON, Mar. 17.

Shanghai.—Industrial unrest is spreading and twenty thousand mill hands are now affected. The latest victim of Labour terrorists is the wife of the Chinese Chief Inspector of Shanghai, Tramways who was shot dead at home this morning. The assailants escaped.—Reuter.

TOWARDS PEACEFUL PENETRATION.

POURPARLERS IN FULL SWING.

LONDON, Mar. 17.

Lhanghai.—It is reported that General Pishuchen, Commander of Shantung troops is here parleying with Changkaishek with a view to amicable arrangement whereby the Nationalists may peacefully occupy the city. A representative of the Changkaishek recently had a long interview with Pishuchen, after which he returned to Nanchang, Changkaisheks headquarters acompanied by a trusted agent of Pishuchen.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 17.

A communique issued by the Government of India announces that the Indian delegation to the tenth International Labour Conference which will commence at Geneva on 25th May 1927 will consist of the following:—Sir Atul Chatterjee, High Commissioner for India and Sir Louis J. Kershaw of the India Office, London will be the delegates on behalf of the Government of India and Mr. J. C. Walton, India Office, London and Mr. S. Lall, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour will be advisers on behalf of the Government of India. Mr. G. D. Birla M. L. A. will be the employers' delegate. Mr. V. V. Giri, Bar-at-Law, Barhampur will be the Workers' delegate and Mr. G. Sethi, General Secretary, Jamshedpur Labour Association, the workers' adviser. Mr. Lall will act as the Secretary to the delegation.—A. P.

NB. SOUTHWARKY - ELECTION

EPITHETS FLUNG AT RIVAL CANDIDATE.

LONDON, March 16.

The North Southwark by-election will be "brief, bright, and bitter," said Mr. George Isaacs Labour candidate, a remark to which Dr. Haden Guest who is standing as an Independent Constitutionalist has attributed the disorder at his opening meetings, at which "Judas, traitor" have been among the epithets flung at him. Dr. Haden Guest emphasises the issue of China in his election address. He says he quitted the Labour Party on account of their policy regarding China, which would imperil British lives property and trade. The Liberal candidate Mr. E. A. Strauss also supports the Government policy in regard to China. He declares that the principal interrupters of his meetings are the people who shout "British aims in China are to make Chinese slaves."—Reuter's Special.

A TRIANGULAR BY-ELECTION

LONDON, Mar. 16.

China is also to the forefront in a triangular bye-election at Leith, due to Capt. Wedgwood Benn's joining the Labour Party. In his election address, the Labour candidate Mr. Robert Wilson says:—"The present events in the Far East are connected with the clash between capitalist Imperialism and rising Nationalism of a vast Asiatic People." The Conservative candidate, Mr. Allan Beaton, has retorted to that that Mr. Wilson was guilty of "calculated and deliberate lie" when he suggested that the British Government was trying to get political control of China. Liberal candidate is Ernest Brown.—Reuter Special.

SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD.

MYSTERIOUS SALES

INDIA A BUYER?

CALCUTTA, March 17.

According to a cable received here from London, recent sales of South African gold for an undisclosed destination were about £7.50,000 last week and about £2,00,000 to date.

The "Financial Times" believes India is a buyer, and the Government of India have begun the preparations for the reorganisa- of the Currency system.—Free Press.

SPANISH SUBMARINE RETURNS TO BASE

REPORT OF SINKING BELIED

LONDON, March 16.

Madrid.—The Ministry of Marine in an official statement with regard to the reports that submarine B 6 had been sunk states that the vessel was submerged for 72 hours under perfect control and returned to the base still submerged in perfect condition.—Reuter.

GRATEFUL INDIANS OF MAURITIUS

CO-OPERATION IN GIVING ADDRESS TO CHRISTIAN BISHOP

LONDON, March 16.

Port Louis. (Mauritius.)—The Indian community in Mauritius, headed by two Hindus and one Mohammedan, has combined in offering an address to Bishop Golding-Bird in appreciation of his co-operation in the work for the Indian population.—Reuter.

LORD SINHA

ELECTED HON. BENCHER OF LINCOLN'S INN.

LONDON, Mar. 17.

Lord Sinha has been elected honorary bencher of Lincolns Inn.—Reuter.

ADDRESS TO MAHATMA

BAGALKOT MUNICIPALITY'S RESOLVE

BAGALKOT, Mar. 17.

The City Municipality of Bagalkot has voted an address of welcome to Gandhiji on his visit to this place in April.—Free Press.

BRITISH VESSEL DAMAGED BY COASTGUARDS.

ALLEGED RUM-RUNNING.

LONDON, Mar. 16.

Charleston. (South Carolina).—Pierced by a shot from the coastguard cutter because she declined to obey the order to stop the Canadian schooner "Vinces" has been brought in to answer charge of attempting to land a cargo of 2,000 cases of liquor by means of a submersible and collapsible boat called "The Beaver". The latter equipped with twin engines, powerful towing hawsers, and flooding cocks for quick submersion, was discovered without a crew in a sheltered inlet. This is the first instance of a British vessel being actually damaged by coastguards though the shots have frequently been fired across the bows of Rum-Runners.—Reuter Special.

GOVT. GET A TROUNCING.

40 P.C. LEVY ON AGRICULTURAL INCOME.

GROWING POVERTY OF THE COUNTRY.

At yesterday's sitting, the Bombay Legislative Council hurled a defeat against the Government on its Land Revenue policy. That the feelings against the Government were high was evidenced by the desertion of even their best friends, who always said "aye" to whatever the Government did.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai, in a lucid speech challenged the Government to show any civilised country that charged 40 per cent. of the profits on land as revenue assessment..

The resolution of Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale with the amendments proposed by Messrs. R. G. Pradhan and H. V. Patuskar was carried by 53 votes to 29. After this the Council was prorogued till the next sessions.

COUNCIL PROROGUED.

Yesterday was the last day of the sitting of the Bombay Legislative Council. The meeting commenced as usual at one in the afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Delhavi presiding. Rao Bahadur Kambli, Deputy President of the Council occupied the chair at intervals. The whole of the day was allotted to non-official business, and Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale's resolution regarding the land revenue assessment was taken up. The attendance in the House was extremely thin.

RAILWAY COMMITTEES.

After the interpellations had been gone through the House elected its representatives to sit on the Local Advisory Committees of railways. The following members were declared elected:

Maulavi Rafiuddin Ahmed for the G. I. P.

Mr. Vamanrao Mukadam for the B. B. & C. I.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar for the M. & S. M.

CHALLENGE TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Taking up the tail of adjourned discussion of land revenue policy of Government, Mr. B. V. Jadhav (Satara Dist.) argued that the Government policy was moving in a vicious circle. Agriculture, he maintained, was no longer a paying occupation. Mr. H. B. Shivdasani contended that the system of revenue assessment was a most complicated one. Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai challenged the Government to show any civilised country on the face of the globe that charged 40 per cent. of the profits on land as revenue assessment.

PUT HEADS TOGETHER.

Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, the chairman of the land revenue assessment committee, gave the House an exquisite exposition of the findings of that Committee. He was against the jurisdiction of the civil courts over the cases decided by the Revenue officer. He did not agree to Permanent Settlement which, according to him, might transform agriculturists into capitalists. He admitted that the agriculturist was going down but he emphatically repudiated the assertion that the decline was a result of high assessment. He wanted the members of the House to put their heads together and work for the welfare of the agriculturists.

IDENTICAL INTERESTS.

Mr. Lalji Naranji, in a vigorous speech, pointed out that, in India, the interests of agriculturists and industrialists were exactly identical. As a practical remedy to raise up the declining agriculturist, he suggested the co-ordination of mass production and mass sale.

The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu, the Revenue Member, in his final reply, promised the House that Government would carefully consider the report of the Committee and would themselves introduce a bill embodying the recommendations of the Committee.

RESOLUTION CARRIED.

The resolution of Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale with the amendment of Messrs. R. G. Pradhan and H. V. Patuskar, was then declared carried on a division. 53 members voted for the amended resolution and 29 against. This time the Government was deserted by many of its usual colleagues. The opposition parties pooled their strength together and carried the day.

COMMISSION OF HIS EXCELLENCY.

The Hon. Mr. Dehlavi, the President of the Council, read to the House the Commission he had received from His Excellency and declared that the House was prorogued till the next session.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Thursday was the second day allotted to non-official business and the last day of the Budget Session of the Bombay Legislative Council. On non-official days full one hour is devoted every day to interpellations instead of half an hour on official days. There were in all 15 lists of questions and answers for the budget session, the last four of which had to be hurried through only on the final day.

Taking advantage of a supplementary question asked by a member on the opposition side, the Hon. Mr. Dehlavi, the President of the Council gave a good warning to the Govrnment members. He asked them to give precise and satisfactory answers to supplementary questions. There should be no excuse, he said, for any dissatisfaction in the House.

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES FOR RAILWAYS.

After the interpellations were over, the House proceeded with the election of representatives for the Local Advisory committees of Railways. Messrs. Albert Clifford Owen, N. R. Gunjal, Rao Saheb D. R. Patil and Maulavi Rafiuddin were the four candidates for the one seat on the G. I. P. Local Advisory Committee. For the B. B. and C. I. Committee, Messrs. Daudkhan Shalebhoy and Vamanrao Mukadam were the two candidates and for the M. and S. M. Railway, Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar and Mr. V. N. Jog. The President announced that the results of the elections would be declared after tea.

LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT.

Then followed the debate on the reso-

(Continued on page 10.)

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

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PRESIDENT PATEL'S SACRIFICE

SAVINGS FROM SALARY SENT TO GANDHIJI.

MAHATMA'S APPEAL TO ALL FAT-SALARIED MEN.

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 17.

Mr. Gandhi publishes in to-day's "Young India" the correspondence that has passed between the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel and himself in which the former announces his decision to remit to Mr. Gandhi such an amount as he thinks he can reasonably save every month from his salary during the whole period of his office as President of the Assembly. He has sent a cheque for Rs. 2,000 representing saving till the end of February. He sent similar cheques during the former period of his office as President of the Assembly together with the balance of the purse of Rs. 5,000 presented to him by the members of the Bombay Corporation on the expiration of his term of office as President of the Corporation. The whole amount is to be devoted to the furtherance of some object calculated to promote national welfare. Mr. Gandhi states that he has decided to let the amount accumulate for the present. He withheld the news at the express wish of Mr. Patel who felt delicate about the announcement whilst the elections were pending.

Mr. Gandhi adds: If for some reason or other salaries out of all proportions to Indian environment must be drawn an adequate proportion of them may be set aside for some public good. I am aware that there are several highly salaried men who devote their income not to personal enjoyment but to the public good but they direct their use in any manner they choose. Vithalbhai desires to constitute of such donations a special fund and leave its administration in the hands of men of known standing. If the object is to be attained the Board of Trustees should (whilst it ought to be completely national) be representative of as many parties as it is possible to bring at a common board. I therefore invite criticisms and suggestions from those who approve of the plan. I have no desire to take sole charge of the funds or to use them only for the purposes to which my life is devoted.—A.P.

PUNJAB GOVT'S EXCISE POLICY.

COUNCIL PASSES TOKEN CUT.

LAHORE, March 16.

In the Punjab Legislative Council today further demands for grants were discussed and voted. Demands under Registration, Forests and Stamps were voted without any cuts but the House divided on the demand under "Excise." A token cut proposed by Rai Saheb Chaudhri Chhoturam to criticise the present system of recruitment in the Excise Department which according to him resulted in very poor representation of zamindars particularly Hindu zamindars was eventually withdrawn by the mover after an assurance had been given by the Minister for Agriculture that everything possible was being done to secure the proper representation of zamindars.

Sardar Narain Singh moved another token cut to discuss the excise policy of the Government and in his speech urged Government to reach the ggoal of their policy namely total Prohibition without delay even at the sacrifice of revenue.

After the assurances of the Minister the mover proposed to withdraw the amendment but leave was refused by the Council and the demand under Excise less one rupee was then put to the House and carried by 37 votes to 24. The council was discussing the demand under land revenue when it adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

KARNATAK'S LOYALTY TO KHADDAR.

GRAND RECEPTION AWAITING GANDHIJI.

BAGALKOT, March 17.

Karnatak is busily organising itself for the coming visit of Gandhiji. People belonging to all shades of opinions are cooperating with the Congress organisations to make his visit a success. Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande and Mr. Srinivasa Rao Kaujalgi visited Bagalkot and a public meeting was held at which an influential reception committee was formed to collect funds and to arrange a fitting reception. The Gujarathi community of Bangalore has decided to offer a purse of Rs. 10,000 to Gandhiji.—Free Press.

MADRAS COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

MADRAS, Mar. 17.

When the Council met to-day the discussion on the demand under Forest was taken up. Speaking on the token "cut" moved by Mr. Satyamurti, the non-officials criticised the administration of the department as very extravagant and unproductive. The slow progress of Indianization of service the difficulties experienced by the villagers under the Forest regulations' scant justice administered under these rules and the Government's want of system encouraging the forest panchayats were criticised by the speakers. The motion was negatived. The whole demand was then passed.—Free Press.

BHADRAK ACCIDENT

30 KILLED: 70 INJURED?

SURVIVORS' VERSIONS

CALCUTTA, March 17.

According to a special representative of "The Amrit Bazar Patrika," who visited the scene of the railway smash the loss of life, as from the versions of surviving passengers go, seems much higher than at present known. Two third-class bogies which were full to their capacity were completely smashed. According to Mr. Umar Ali, Quartermaster enrolled for the "Holy Jones," there were 61 crews including one watchman and four quartermasters in the first bogie. "I found about 30 dead bodies on the southern side of the line before the others were taken out of beneath the debris. I counted the number of the seriously injured persons and found they were 70. Two Madrasi ladies got severe injuries and their mother was killed."—Free Press.

"GREAT M. P. IN A HURRY."

(Continued From page 7.)

nace to the life and liberty of the villagers.

Khadar has the greatest organising power in it because it has itself to be organised and because it affects all India. If Khaddar rained from heaven it would be a calamity. But as it can only be manufactured by the willing co-operation of starving millions and thousands of middle classmen and women, its success means the best organisation conceivable along peaceful lines. If cooking had to be revived and required the same organisation, should claim for it the same merit that I claim for Khaddar.

TRIUMPH OF NON-VIOLENCE.

My communist comrade finds fault with my work among the labourers in Jamshedpur because I accepted an address in Jamshedpur not from the Tatas but from the employees. His disapprobation is due, I expect, to the fact that the late Mr. Ratan Tata was in the chair. Well, I am not ashamed of the honour. Mr. Tata appeared to me to be a humane and considerate employer. He readily granted, I think, all the prayers of the employees and I heard later that the agreement was being honourably kept. I do ask and receive donations for my work from the rich as well as the poor. The former gladly give me their donations. This is no personal triumph. It is the triumph of non-violence which I endeavour to represent, be it ever so inadequately. It is to me a matter of perennial satisfaction that I retain generally the affection and the trust of those whose principles and policies I oppose. The South Africans gave me personally their confidence and extended their friendship. In spite of my denunciation of British policy and system I enjoy the affection of thousands of Englishmen and women, and in spite of unqualified condemnation of modern materialistic civilisation, the circle of European and American friends is ever widening. It is again a triumph of non-violence.

EQUAL DISTRIBUTION—MAHATMA'S IDEAL.

Lastly about labour in the cities. Let there be no misunderstanding. I am not opposed to organisation of labour, but as in everything else, I want its organisation long Indian lines, or if you will, my lines. I am doing it. The Indian labourers know it instinctively. I do not regard capital to be the enemy of labour. I hold their coordination to be perfectly possible. The organisation of labour that I undertook in South Africa, Champaran or Ahmedabad was in no spirit of hostility to the capitalists. The resistance in case and to the extent it was thought necessary was wholly successful. My ideal is equal distribution, but so far as I can see, it is not to be realised. I therefore work for equitable distribution. This I seek to attain through Khaddar. And since its attainment must sterilise British exploitation at its centre, it is calculated to purify the British connection. Hence in that sense Khaddar leads to Swaraj.

The Mahatma I must leave to his fate. Though a non-co-operator I shall gladly subscribe to a bill to make it criminal for anybody to call me "Mahatma" and to touch my feet. Where I can impose the law myself, i.e., at the Ashram, the practice is criminal.

600-MILE FLIGHT.

DE PINEDO CROSSES UNTRAVERSED COUNTRY

LONDON, Mar. 16.

San Luiz De Carere.—In the course of a 600 mile flight here from Asunction, to-day, Marquie de Pinedo and companions flew over the country never before traversed. The aviators' route lay over impassable jungles and inhospitable swamps, haunted by alligators and giant snakes so muddy that a landing was virtually out of question. Only inhabitants of these regions were fierce half-savage Indians. Had the airmen been obliged to make a forced landing the position would have been most perilous as the seaplane was not equipped with wireless The next destination is Manaoy.—Reuter's Special.

MADRAS MINISTERS' SALARIES.

SWARAJISTS NOT TO OPPOSE

MADRAS, Mar. 17.

It is understood that the Congress Members of the Madras Legislative Council will refrain from voting when the demand for the Ministers' Salaries comes up for discussion.—A.P.

CO-OPERATION OF INDIAN GOVT.

ESSENTIAL FOR WORKING OF IMMIGRATION SCHEME

DR MALAN ON INDO-AFRICAN AGREEMENT

LONDON, March 16.

Capetown.—In the Union House of Assembly Dr. Malan, delaing with the India Agreement, said that clauses of the immigration scheme depended on the co-operation of the Indian Government. He hoped that nothing would be said to make that co-operation impossible. He paid a tribute to all sections of the community for keeping the whole question outside party politics, but deprecated the recent speeches of Messrs. Collins and Nell..

He declared emphatically that nothing had been given away, and asserted that if the present arrangements were unworkable or unsatisfactory the Union would have the right at any future time to pass legislation dealing with the Indian question.—Reuter.

CIVIC ADMINISTRATION IN CONCESSIONS.

SINO-BRITISH JOINT COUNCIL AT WORK.

LONDON, Mar. 16.

The agreement reached with the Southern Nationalist Government regarding the British Concession at Hankow came into operation yesterday when the old Municipality was dissolved. At the annual meeting of rate-payers yesterday the necessary business including the voting of taxes and the approval of the transfer of assets to the new Municipality was transacted. Debentures are being registered at the Consulate as specific charges against municipal parties and a bond is under preparation whereby the new administration on receiving the assets undertake to meet debenture payments to protect debenture charges on properties and to notify debenture holders of their assumption of liabilities. Three British Councillors nominated by the British Consul-General for the new joint council are the local managers of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, Mackenzie and Company and Jardine Matheson and Company. The Nationalist Foreign Ministry has nominated the Mayor of Wuchang as Director and three Chinese Councillors including the Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and a local Labour Leader the latter expressly to deal with Labour problems.

ANTI-BRITISH AGITATION.

Sir Austen Chamberlain stated in the House of Commons that the recent disturbances at Wuhu had been brought to the notice of Mr. Chen who had been asked to telegraph instructions for the protection of British life and property and the suppression of anti-British agitation. The British Government were most loth to interfere and having dealt with the authorities in Southern China on the basis that they having assumed responsibility would discharge their duty he earnestly trusted that they would.—B.O.W.

SERIOUS POSITION OF SALT GABELLE

LONDON, Mar. 17.

A position of salt gabelle which is security for several foreign loans is becoming somewhat serious. Owing to the rapacity of the war lords, Northern and Southern alike, the only revenue which gabelle is now able to retain is from the Province of Chihli, and even that source is becoming precarious. Unless some arrangement can be made with the recipients of the revenue, whereby they will agree to forgo the amounts necessary for loan repayments, it is difficult to see how a fairly large loan payment due this year can be met—Reuter.

PRECAUTIONS FOR "HOLI" IN ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 17.

The District Magistrate, Allahabad, has issued an order under section 144 Cr. P. C. that in order to prevent a breach of the public tranquility on the occasion of holi, no person shall carry within the limits of Allahabad City, from March 17 to 20 lathies more than three feet in length or more than three inches in circumference or other weapon, real or imitation.—Free Press.

EUROPEAN POLICE SERGEANTS ATTACKED.

"POLICE GRANT" DISCUSSION IN BENGAL COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 17.

When the police grants were discussed to-day in the Bengal council most of the swarajists, including Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta were absent probably owing to engagements in connection with the scrutiny of Corporation election results. The European Police sergeants were vigorously attacked by Mr. B. K. Chatterjee, whom he characterised as uneducated officers of the worst sort" and the speaker urged for reduction of the demand of Rs. 8,53,000 by Rs .71,000.

Mr. Moberly replying said that these sergeants were the officers whom the people looked for during the last Calcutta riots and he trusted that the people having had knowledge of the last communal trouble in the city would not vote for reduction of their establishments.

The motion was lost by 60 to 27 votes.—Free Press.

GENERAL ELECTION IN BRITAIN?

THE CHINA SLOGAN

A "DAILY HERALD" REPORT

CALCUTTA, March 17.

A special cable to "Forward" states "The Daily Herald" splashes the possibility of a general election in Britain on the China slogan.—Free Press.

WIVES SPENDING NIGHTS LIKE "ALLEY CATS."

CHINESE HUSBANDS UP IN ARMS

LONDON, Mar. 16.

Hankow.—"Down with the Women's Union" has become the slogan of disillusioned husbands in Hankow; who are finding the influence of the Nationalist on their wives far from their liking. Husbands held a demonstration in front of the headquarters of the General Labour Union asserting that since the Nationalist arrived their agents had been preaching the emancipation of woman-hood and free love. Wives no longer returned home but spent the nights out like "alley cats". Husbands foresaw a disruption of homes and demanded return of the wives to old customs.—Reuter's Special.

"AGITATORS" DOMINATE LABOUR UNIONS.

PREPARATIONS FOR GENERAL STRIKE?

LONDON, March 16.

Shanghai.—The Chinese equivalent of "export intimidators," is the title coined to describe specially picked and trained agitators, 150, of whom have arried in batches from Hankow. They already dominate the Laebour Unions, and are conducting a campaign of intimidation and murder to ensure said and prompt response when the general strike is called.—Reuter.

DISCUSSION ON COMMUNAL ELECTORATE.

CONGRESS PARTY MEETING.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 17.

The Hindu members of the Congress Party met this evening to exchange views on the directions in which modification of the the existing system of communal representation was desirable. No decision was arrived at though there was unanimity of feeling on the broad aspects of the question. The matter may be further discussed at a full meeting of the Congress Party including Muslim members, after which the Congress Working Committee will formulate its definite recommendations on the subject for presentation to the All-India Congress Committee at a meeting which may be summoned before the end of the Assembly session. A discussion will then be probably held with the Muslim League leaders to consider what changes in the existing arrangements are needed. Some Muslim leaders also met at Dr. Ansari's house to discuss the same subject. Lala Lajpatrai's party proposes the calling of a meeting of all Hindu members of the Central Legislature both elected and nominated on 23rd.—A.P.

SIR. P. THAKURDAS TO BE ENTERTAINED.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 17.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas will be entertained at an evening party on the 24th at Talkatora Club at the invitation of the leaders of all parties in the Assembly.—A.P.

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

"NO HAND IN MATTER," SAYS MAHARAJA NADIA.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 17.

Earlier in the day the House agreed to a demand of Rs. 34,16,000 for expenditure under head "Jails and Convict Settlements". A discussion was raised on the administration of Jails by Mr. J. L. Bannerjee by proposing a token cut of one rupee. He dealt with the good and bad sides of the administration and suggested for the segregation of habitual and non-habitual offenders. Mr. Bannerjee raised the question of release of political prisoners arrested under the Ordinance and for whom a sum of Rs. 80,000 had been provided in the Budget.

Hon. Maharaja of Nadia agreed to place the suggestions of Mr. Bannerjee before the jail committee now sitting. As regards the release of political prisoners, he said he had no hand in the matter. His colleague was responsible for them and giving them over to him and the Hon. Member was bound to maintain them.

The motion was however withdrawn. The House also passed the demand of Hon. Mr. Moberly in toto for a sum of Rs. 85,02,000 under head "Administration of Justice."

The Council adjourned till 10-30 a.m. on Saturday next.—Free Press.

"UNITE WITHOUT DELAY."

MAKE CONGRESS NATION-WIDE VIBRANT FORCE.

MR. SRINIVAS IYENGAR'S STIRRING APPEAL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Mar. 17.

Considerable emphasis was laid by Mr. Srinivasa Iyenger on the need for both political and communal unity in the light of his experience in the Assembly. In a special interview he said:—

NEED FOR UNITY.

"Now that the Delhi session of the Assembly is coming to a close it is more than ever clear to my mind that unless the Congress control over the people is increased in all provinces and on a nation-wide scale as it was before these unfortunate difference arose, we may not be able to force the Government to come to terms. The Mahomedan members of the Assembly as well as the public spirited Mahomedans outside are as anxious for a settlement as many of us are. But there should be greater expedition and determination on both sides to come to an agreement. I hope that before we leave Delhi we may be able to arrive at some provisional agreement. At least I am not less anxious for a fusion of all parties in the Congress. I am glad that the Nationalist Party has co-operated with the Congress Party most materially and has as far as possible carried out the Gauhati resolution. Success would have been much greater but for the Musalman members of the Assembly going into the Government lobby on some critical occasions in connection with the Currency and Steel Bills. That the Assembly should have agreed to British Preference and thrown out 1/4 ratio is the most deplorable circumstance, but it only demonstrates the need for greater self-effacement on the part of all concerned in bringing about unity.

Mr. Jinnah's speech at the army debate was perhaps the best speech of the session and that Mr. Jayakar should have moved the omission of the demand under the head "Executive Council" delighted me most.

CONGRESS VINDICATED.

Members of the Congress Party have taken the keenest interest in studying several subjects and have shown considerable capacity and power in debates. Figures and finance were handled with skill as well as principle and broad policies and there was high patriotic emotion inspiring their speeches. There were many speeches on behalf of the Congress Party and whatever superior persons in European, Official and non-official circles may say, the prestige and honour of the Congress have been more than vindicated. The army debate revealed to me the fact that Indians are united on a demand for an indigenous army, even more than upon political Swaraj and this is a most conclusive test of solid desire and capacity for Swaraj. Unofficial members have been more businesslike and the bitter experience of years acutely touching us the need for determination and hardheaded alertness.

It is refreshing to find the Council of State visibly changing to a more patriotic and national outlook. Sir Alexander Muddiman told us that those who lived by the ford should make friends with the crocodile. I have every faith that we shall soon be crocodiles and our opponents will have to make friends with us.

ORGANISE CONGRESS.

I have not been able to see either at Delhi or at Aligarh such cultural differences as must divide Hindus from Musalmans. The Indian heart beats insistently and generously and calls for immediate removal of misunderstandings. I appeal to members of all parties, both political and communal, to unite without further delay. There is so much to do and so much to be gained by union, and every day we are losing so much by our differences and dilatoriness. I appeal to Congressmen and others to organise the congress on an effecient and self supporting basis in all provinces. The Congress cannot afford to mark time nor to merge itself merely with the Assembly and Council parties, but must forthwith become as it was in the spacious days of 1920-1922, a nation-wide vibrant and dynamic force radiating goodwill, real and self controlled unity all round. I have no doubt in my mind that if we organise and bestir ourselves Mahatma Gandhi and his great organisation and greater leadership will soon be available to the Congress as before in the acheivement of common political purposes."

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE MARK.

AHMEDABAD MILLS SEARCHED.

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 17

At the instance of Mr. B. Marsden, Managing Agent of the Marsden Mill the local police have searched and seized some quantity of cloth bearing a particular trade mark which is used is the Marsden Mill from godowns of Rajnagar and Aryodaya Mills of which Seth Mangaldas Girdhardas is the Agent. Mr. Marsden had filed a complaint in the Additional City Magistrate's court requesting for search warrant to seize the cloth in the above-said mills as he alleged that these mills use the same trade mark on cloth manufactured by them as is used, by his own mill.—Free Press.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Mar. 17.

Rochester (New York).—Eastman Kodak Company announces that Kodak Limited of London has purchased controlling interest in the French concern of Pathe Cinema and that a new company will be formed named Kodak-Pathe which will take over the operation of Pathe plant at Vincennes on 1st May. Reuter's Special

LONDON, Mar. 17.

St. John (New Foundland).—Death has occurred of Sir Robert Bond, former Prime Minister of Newfoundland.—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY, Mar. 17.

Sir Henry Craik, Member of Parliament for Scottish Universities died last night aged eighty.—B.O.W.

CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS BILL.

DEBATE ON SECOND READING ADJOURNED.

LONDON, Mar 16.

In the House of Commons, moving the second reading of the Cinematograph Films Bill Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said only five per cent. of the films were of British origin, compared with 25 per cent. before the War. America had forged ahead during wartime.

Replying to a question Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister expressed the opinion that the scenario by a British author based on a foreign story should be classed as British

Sir Robert Horne hoped the Bill would help to get such production of British films as to overwhelm the exhibition in the East of films tending to lower the prestige of the Westerners.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald moved rejection of the Bill on the ground that it compelled the British traders to supply goods irrespective of their comparative merits and demerits and demands of their customers.

The debate was adjourned.—Reuter's Special.

"CARELESS DRIVING" AND "DANGEROUS DRIVING".

A BILL TO "CREATE" A NEW OFFENCE

LONDON, Mar. 16.

The abolition of the speed limit and the creation of a new offence "careless driving" as distinct from "dangerous driving" is foreshadowed in the draft of the Road Traffic Bill circulated by the Minister of Transport for discussion with a view to "obtaining the greatest measure of general agreement as regards the amendment of the existing law in relation to the road traffic". Copies of the Bill have been sent to 40 bodies, including the Royal Automobile Club, the Automobile Association etc., for opinion and criticism. The offence of careless driving would incur lighter penalties than are imposed on dangerous and reckless driving. It is also proposed to control the granting of licences to persons suffering from physical disabilities.—Reuter's Special.

M. C. C. CONFIRMS NEW SYSTEM OF SCORING

LONDON, March 16.

The Committee of the M. C. C. has confirmed the new system of scoring. It will be effective in the forthcoming season.—Reuter's Special.

S AFRICAN LADIES WIN RUBBER

LONDON, March 16.

Johannesburg.—South African Ladies have won the rubber by winning two Tests out of three against the British Ladies Lawn Tennis team touring South Africa, captained by Miss Harvey. They defeated the visitors by five matches to four at Capetown on January 29th and defeated them by six matches to three here to-day.—Reuter's Special.

WORKING OF MUNICIPALITIE IN BENGAL

GOVERNMENT STRICTURES

CALCUTTA, March 17.

"Excessive party feeling, bad collections, unwillingness to adopt stringent measures for the realisation of municipal demands, lax supervision leading to embezement, are unfortunately common characteristics of the municipal administration," says the Government resolution on the working of the municipalities in Bengal.—Free Press.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF HEAD-MISTRESS.

INDIAN-CHRISTIAN IN TROUBLE

ALLAHADBAD, March 17.

Francis Hector, an Indian Christian, and three others are undergoing trial before the Sessions Judge of Allahabad on a charge of alleged abduction of Miss Violet Singh, Head Mistress of the Emmanuel Girls' School, Mirzapur. The prosecution alleges that Hector entered the school one morning, picked up the lady forcibly in his arms, and took her to a motor-car standing outside, which started off immediately. The lady was taken to a cave in the Tanda Hills, where it is alleged, Hector passed the night with her, against her wishes. Hector's defence was that she went willingly, and she was on intimate terms with him, and she had even promised to marry him. The case is proceeding.—A. P.

LABOUR ONSLAUGHT ON IMPERIALISM

HARRY POLLIT'S SPEECH AT BRUSSELS CONGRESS.

(From Our Special Representative.)

BRUSSELS, Feb 17.

Mr. Harry Pollit, Representative of the Minority Labour movement in England said in the course of his speech at the Brussels Congress:—

I bring greetings to this Congress from the workers who are organized in the National Minority Movement and who are the driving force within the English Trade Union movement. I want, very briefly, to try and explain the change which is taking place in the outlook of the British workers towards this great problem of Imperialism which this Congress is called upon to discuss.

More and more our workers are realizing that imperialism is not the result of one or two wicked oppressors who have a particular vindictive spite against certain Indian or Chinese or other colonial workers, but is the final outcome of capitalist development, in other words, the last stage in capitalist exploitation and expansion, and that imperialism cannot be destroyed unless capitalism is destroyed both in the countries which are being exploited by the imperialists and the imperialists themselves. We are seeing in Britain this question working itself out to a quite definite and logical conclusion.

BRITAIN'S SINS.

England, it is true, is quite a small country, and it boasts of its constitutionalism and its democracy, but small as it is it holds in subjection 380 million Indian people, 55 million of the Crown Colonies, 5 1|2 million coloured workers in S. Africa. Imperialism for these nations has meant conquered territory, forced labour, loss of political rights and denial of the most elementary of Trade Union organisation in many countries. It has further led to an increasing rivalry between the imperialist countries themselves for the partition of the cheap labour countries and profitable fields of exploitation. This in turn is supplying the driving force which is leading to the rapid increase of armaments and the construction of all the paraphernalia of warfare, which makes the positive certainty unless the power of the imperialist is destroyed, of a new world war which would make 1914 look like a little insignificant thing.

(1) Imperialism means unemployment on an unparalleled and permanent scale.
(2) Low wages;
(3) Longer hours;
(4) The inevitability of a new war.

MASS PROTESTS.

These things are compelling the Labour Movement in face of the desires and wishes of the existing leadership of this movement to go the left, so that some of the leaders this week in Parliament have, under mass pressure, to be making speeches on China which they would never have been prepared to make even a fortnight or three weeks ago at any price at all (Applause). And they are making them because the pressure is coming from the masses, and it is that pressure which will always be the one exerted in the only real constructive direction.

Now, we have a special responsibility as British representatives, because our country is the centre of imperialism and still represents one of the mightiest powers, and we believe that there are certain tasks falling upon our shoulders to be accomplished, and all who are present at this Congress coming from there will, I am confident, be united upon the need of carrying out the one or two things. I believe we have to do.

DUTY OF THE CONGRESS.

I believe it is the duty of this Congress to unhesitatingly declare that the international unity of all workers of whatever race, creed or colour is the very first essential to the successful prosecution of the fight in which we are engaged. No more can we be isolated and sectionalised as an Eastern movement or a Western movement. The workers of Lancashire are on short time and unemployed because of the cheap cotton goods which are being produced in China.

I believe it is the duty of the British Labour movement to establish immediately the closest bond between the Indian and Chinese Trade-Unions movements. I name these three countries because at the moment our interests are crossing across each other every day. I would like to say to our Chinese comrades here in this respect that we of the national minority movement have sent out our old veteran fighter, Tom Mann to be present at the Chinese Trade-Union Congress in Hankow, which is to be held next month (Applause). Then I believe this Congress has to make the firm declaration that in no circumstances will it agree to vote war credits to be used for the purpose of sending armed forces to coerce the suppressed and oppressed nations of the world. It is not only necessary to expose what imperialism means to the trade unionists; it is necessary to expose what it means to all our comrades who are conscripted in the Army and Navy in order that they will do their class duty by their own people, and refuse to shoot down their comrades in other lands. (Applause).

INDIAN AND CHINESE COMRADES.

I just want one word more to my Indian comrades and the last to my Chinese comrades. In my opinion the reason why the Indian troops were sent to China was not because they were necessary there, but because it was a test to see how much India would stand at the hands of the British Government. It is not enough for us to protest against this. It was a test of the strength of the Nationalist Movement in India, and the lesson so far as I am concerned, is that we should urge those comrades who are here, to see that the movement over there, with all its magnificient potentialities, is not only united and in closer contact with its own workers and peasants, but that it established closer relations with the British Labour movement in order that we, in our turn can force our leadership never again to indulge in the treacherous, scandalous policy of which my comrade Brockway spoke in his opening remarks last evening.

To our Chinese comrades we would say that you need have no fear of where the solidarity and the good-will wishes of the British workers are in your present struggle. There is from one end of Britain to the other the most gigantic feeling against capitalist intervention in China that any of us have seen since the days of 1920, when the Councils of Action were formed in order to prevent the war on Russia. This Congress should know one little significant thing. Revolutionary workers, when the soldiers were being sent to China did what has never been done in our country before. As they were marching through the streets our comrades distributed to them leaflets explaining the economic conditions of the Chinese workers and peasants, and showing them what they were going to be called to do. And that if they were to shoot down their fellow-workers in other countries there will be important repercussions taking place in their own country and that their own fathers, sisters and brothers will be compelled to have lower standards of life. The military authorities are astounded that this propaganda got so far, and on 2 troopships—every soldier on the "Kinfauns Castle" and the "Kildonian Castle" which left Southampton had a plain declaration of the policy of the National minority movement in China and a direct call upon them not to shoot down Chinese workers.

"Chronicle" Photo.
Budding athletes of the Elphinstone High School, who carried away the prizes at their Annual Athletic Sports.

This is another pair to be, midgets both, Miss Melitta Wronna and Willy Blasiso.

Miss Emma Koenstner and Mr. Walter Gorell of the Imperial Midgets, have been engaged this week—to be married.

HARRY POLLIT.
Photo by K. S. Herlekar, exclusively for the "Chronicle."

ANIMAL SACRIFICE AT DADAR.

"PUJA" BY MANGLORIES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a matter of great regret that in a city like Bombay, several Manglories (Hindus) who are generally working as office peons, meet every Sunday to offer animal sacrifice in the name of goddess in Maneklal Patel's Wadi at Dadar.

My attention was drawn to this sacrifice a few days back whereupon I accompanied by Kavi Bhogilal, went to the place last Sunday afternoon. We found about dozen men engaged in this affair. Several goats were already slaughtered by these Hindu butchers who were then dressing the meat. On seeing us some of them came to us and we asked them what they were doing. We were told that every year they performed fifteen "pujas" to propitiate the deity, for the welfare of their community. The members of their community raise subscription for this "puja" and they perform such "pujas" every Sunday. In the evening general dinner is held at the same place and they partake of the flesh of the animals offered in sacrifice and drink wine.

I asked them if their "puja" was one prescribed by Hindu Shastras. None of them could defend their action. Some of the young men seemed as if they were convinced of the irreligiosity of the custom. The leading "pujari" said they had to do it as it was a long standing custom. After mutely hearing us for some time they felt ashamed of what they were doing and promised a full hearing in a meeting to be specially called for this purpose next Sunday when they will suspend their "puja." The cultured Hindus as well as other humanitarian residents of that locality are disgusted with this "puja." I wonder why the municipal as well as police authorities tolerate this defiance of law and wanton insult to humanitarian and Hindu religious sentiments of Good-fearing inhabitants of that locality.

I am told several cultured Manglories are against this irreligious custom and they wish to see it abolished. I appeal to them and other friends of humanity to persuade these illiterate persons and save them from incurring the wrath of the deity whom they try to propitiate by spilling innocent blood. The inhabitants of the locality should also approach the authorities with a request to remove this slaughter house from their locality.

I shall be obliged if humanitarians will go to Dadar on Sunday afternoon and join me in persuading them to refrain from this sinful practice. Five "pujas" are now left which if they are left to themselves, will be done on five successive Sundays. I trust kind-hearted Manglories and others will try to save these misguided men from further sin and then earn blessings from poor victims also.—Yours, etc.

J. N. MANKAR,
Assistant Secretary
The Bombay Humanitarian League.
March 16.

MR. NARIMAN & CORPORATION PRESIDENTSHIP.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Although it is getting very late in the day, one wonders why the valiant Mr. Khurshed Nariman is not in the field for the Civic Mayorship for the current year. It is possible, he does not care for such a show, which would, no doubt, deprive the public of his activities, if he accepted the office, but having regard to the Government prosecution, and the recent interpellations in the Legislative Council, I think, the public must, once again, demonstrate their unswerving confidence in him, and offer this honour to him. Cannot his colleagues in the Corporation and outside take up this immediately before it is too late?—Yours etc.

BOMONSHAW KAVASJI.

Gresham Buildings.
March 17.

BIHAR GOVERNOR'S SWAN SONG.

FAREWELL SPEECH TO COUNCIL MEMBERS.

PATNA, March 16.

In his farewell address to the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council which he delivered today His Excellency Sir Henry Wheeler said that he would not leave the province in the state of financial despondency in which he found it. He regarded it as a cause for satisfaction that under the constitution as it stood, whatever might be their views regarding it, they had been able to do some work of value. His Excellency exhorted the Council to face the facts, shoulder loads, welcome the help of all who offered it, disregard false guides and set forth along the winding road in good heart and with single minded sincerity of purpose and the dawn would see them home. He assured them that they had many official well-wishers on their journey. Officials had already shared the fatigue of many a hot long and dusty march and they offered them their help on the remainder of the way. Concluding His Excellency said that to all who had helped in accomplishing whatever during the last five years had been achieved he offered his sincerest personal acknowledgments and his parting wishes were for the welfare of them all and of the province which he had endeavoured to serve. (Applause.)—A. P.

BHADRAK RLY. TRAGEDY.

LATEST CASUALTY NUMBER.

KHARAGPUR, March 16.

The latest information about the casualties in the railway collision at Bhadrak shows that about 87 persons were injured. Most of them were sent to various hospitals.—A. P.

PROGRESSIVE AFGHANISTAN.

NO TRACE OF FANATICISM.

A GERMAN TRIBUTE.

Of all the Asiatic Countries the little mountainous tract lying to the North-West of Hindustan and beyond the Khybar Pass, called Afghanistan has perhaps, been most in the lime-light of publicity and favourable comment recently. Visitor after visitor who returns from this domain of king Amanullahkhan has something so striking to say about modern Afghanistan, and hitherto seldom has a bad remark been made. It is interesting to hear words of appreciation from the lips of men who claim to belong to some of the most advanced countries of Europe.

Baron Carl Gustav V. Platen, a German explorer, who has been in the Afghan Service for over three years, is on a visit to this country, and is now in Bombay. Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle", Baron Platen gave the following impressions of Afghanistan of to-day:

THE AMBITION OF THE RULER.

"Afghanistan is a State which is marching certainly at the ascending line. King Amanullankhan is an intilligent and energetic man, who tries in every way to make his country modern and to increase its economic possibilities. There is not one among the foreigners, who have come in contact with him, who would not admire his extraordinary personal working force, his versatality and his piercing eye in all the different branches of administration. There cannot also be any doubt that the King himself strives to preserve in every way the neutrality of his country and her balance between the great neighbouring Powers and that he would like the most to see Afghanistan in the role of a Central Asiatic Switzerland.

"Anybody who has, during these several years, had the occasion to observe at close quarters the progress which Afghanistan has made towards mordernisation, must concede that the pace of this progress has been all along a quick one."

NO RELIGIOUS FANATICS.

Asked as to how he found the Afghan race and how he had been treated by them during his stay there, the German explorer replied:

"The noblest and the best part of the Afghan population is the Pathans. They are generally, brave and sincere men of an infinite hospitality towards strangers with whom they once make friendship. Although they love their religion very much I have never observed anything like fanaticism against those of other religions. I have been received by the people and the Khans everywhere in the best way and will remember always my stay with the hill tribes with great pleasure.

COUNTRY SAFE FOR TRAVEL.

"I have very often been asked in India about the security of travellers in Afghanistan. The security there is the same as in every other land. The roads for travellers are absolutely safe and the power of the Government is felt everywhere. I have gone, for example,—4 months on horseback from the Russian Frontier to Kabul; but never during this ride did I come accross, see or hear anything about robberies or robbers. Anyone can travel through any street of Kabul during nights without being armed, which I would not risk in any European Capital City".

NO BOLSHEVIK INFLUENCE.

"Can you, please, tell me the extent of Russian influence in Afghanistan"? asked our representative. He answered:

"The Russian Colony is the largest of the foreign colonies in Afghanistan. But at this moment there is no great political influence being exercised by the Soviet in this country. However, happy relations are being maintained, and this is mainly due to the ex-Russian Ambassador, Mr. Stark, who has the reputation of being a very skilful envoy. He has now been recalled to Moscow.

"The danger of an increasing Bolshevik influence in Afghanistan through agents, seems to me at the present moment not of any special importance, because Afghanistan is not yet an industrial country where Capital and Labour are in severe opposition, and the conditions of Bolshevism doesnot seem to exist at the present time".

BEST UPON INTERNAL DEVELOPMENT.

Replying to another question about the relative interst that His Majesty King Amanullahkhan takes about the politics of other countries, Baron Platen said that "the political interest of the Afghan Government is at this time thoroughly concentrated in the internal development of the country and the only political interest that is manifested is the desire to keep up friendly relations with all the neighbouring countries"

"The greatest necessity of Afghanistan to-day," concluded the German, "is the construction of roads and this work is undertaken with great enthusiasm. The "Wazirs", (Ministers) are, at least to the greatest part, men who know their different branches well and they are all agreed on progressing Afghanistan."

GRIEVANCES OF PRISONERS.

ORIGIN OF HUNGER-STRIKE.

PROTEST AT BARISAL.

BARISAL March 16.

At a public meeting held at the Town Hall written statements from two released Satyagraha prisoners stating their grievances leading to the hunger-strike were read. Resolutions were passed protesting against the alleged ill-treatment of Satyagrahis in the Barisal jail and requesting the representatives of Barisal in the Bengal Council to move an adjournment of the House to disuss the question.—Free Press.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY

MARKET FOR KHAR MODEL SUBURB

(From Our Correspondent)

BANDRA, Mar. 15.

At the Board meeting of the Bandra Municipality the following resolutions were adopted:—

1. That the Turner Road extention be taken over and Kitson lights offered for the road be accepted. It was also decided that in recognition of the services rendered by E. W. Perry, Esqr., I.C.S., as Collector, The road be named as "Perry Road."

This avenue has been constructed by Government on account of their Danda Scheme, and the Scheme of Salsette Catholic Co-operative Housing Society, Ld. The road affords an excellent approach to the sea side at Danda as well as opening up the hitherto undeveloped land behind Pali. It has proved a great boon to the residents of Cantwady and Malla, and the European residents in the Danda Scheme and the Railway Quarters. The Cantwady Scheme of the Salsette Catholic Co-operative Housing Soc. Ltd. is divided into practically two equal sections and will serve as a trunk road when the whole scheme is ready.

(2) The loan of Rs. 10,000 from Government for constructing a market on the Khar Model Suburb was accepted.

(3) With reference to the Health Officer's report that unwholesome milk was being imported from Anand the Board empowered the Officer to get such milk destroyed.

(4) The petition from Messrs. Tukaram Rananand others requesting a reduction of the rates on fish baskets cleared at the Town Market, was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

PLIGHT OF HAWKERS.

A SERGEANT'S BRAIN WAVE.

A Correspondent writes:—Cases of assault by the guardians of law on poor hawkers are now a days a rule rather than an exception. On Wednesday at about 3 p.m. a great crowd collected at the Esplanade Road near the West End Watch Co. to witness the fury of a sergeant in Police uniform who was seized by a violent impulse of fury to assault all and sundry who were sitting on the foot path by kicks and fists. Just before he came I saw three policemen simply dozing and whiling away their time in chit chat at the same spot and seeing the sergeant they took to their heels. It was a pitiable sight to see the bottles of vaseline and other articles smashed to pieces by his kicks and the men themselves assaulted with fists by this sergeant whose name I have ascertained and give you for your information. If a citizen had taken the law in his own hand, he would have been handcuffed by this very sergeant and marched off to the police station in disgrace, however great and high he may have been in social position. It is time Mr. P. A. Kelly, Commissioner of Police, before he goes on leave, give lessons in courtesy and good manners to his subordinates and also advise them to revise their notions of law so that they may not take it into their own hands.

AG. DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION

Mr. W. Dillon to be on special duty in the Secretariat with effect from the 5th April 1927 till Mr. J. F. Gennings' departure on leave, and thereafter to appoint him to act as Director of Information and Labour Intelligence, vice Mr. Gennings.

WHAT ACTRESSES KNOW

The Use and Abuse of Toilet Creams.

Why do actresses always remove their "make-up" with cold cream, and never soap and water? Simply because they know that only grease will remove grease, and as theatrical make-up is compounded of grease, it is useless to attack it with water! The ordinary woman who daily uses some sort of toilet cream before powdering rarely understands the deleterious effect of this habit, unless the skin is thoroughly cleansed of such accumulations before going to sleep at night. The pores of the skin become clogged and the dried-up outer scarf-skin which should come away periodically as it wears itself out, is buried deeper and deeper by the daily smothering of powder.

So most actresses use mercolized wax on retiring at night, for this has an *absorptive* action which not only empties the pores of all foreign matter, but *entirely removes* the decayed outer tissue which clings to the new skin in tiny scaly particles, preventing it from revealing itself in all its freshness and charm. Just a little gentle massage with mercolized wax for ten nights or so works wonders. First wash the face with warm water and while the skin is still damp, rub in the mercolized wax with the tips of the fingers all over the face and neck. Leave on until the morning, when, after bathing, a refreshing smoothness is apparent which increases daily until the old skin is completely absorbed, and the fresh new complexion underneath is revealed in all its beauty.

THREE TENNIS SHIRTS for Rs. 7/2/-

Delivered to any address in India. Made from the finest quality Cawnpore Soft Twill. Very durable and absorbent. Washes splendidly. Sizes 14 to 17 inches neck in stock. Also made to measure.

The CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS Co.,
CAWNPORE.

K.-2.

SUKKUR BARRAGE.

SOME REVELATIONS.

(BY MR. MAHOMED BALUCH M.L.C.).

I

I decided a short time ago, that in this old age I should give up personal and private business, and devote the remaining portion of my life to public good and public service. Owing to this determination, I gave up taking contracts, which was my chief profession, and decided to serve the public by seeking election for the Legislative Council of Bombay Presidency and voice public feelings and opinions in the Council and thus ventilate public grievances. Having worked as a contractor all my life, my attention was directed towards the Lloyd Barrage Scheme—a kind of work in which I have some experience. I proposed to pay a visit to Sukkur—the arena of the work—to acquaint myself personally with the work and gain first hand knowledge and information. Consequently I availed myself of the first opportunity afforded by the visit of the General Member, the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, to Karachi, and I saw him personally to request him to facilitate my going to Sukkur, as I wanted to obtain first hand information about the scheme. He encouraged me and directed me to address the Chief Engineer to arrange for my visit to Sukkur. The Chief Engineer very kindly replied to my letter promptly and informed me that his subordinate, the Superintending Engineer in charge of the work at Sukkur, had been ordered to help me in showing the work. Two or three days before my going to Sukkur, I also addressed a letter to Mr. Musto, the Superintending Engineer in charge of the work at Sukkur, informing him that I would come to Sukkur to see the Barrage Works.

On the fixed date I went to Sukkur, and tried to see Mr. Musto in his office. He was absent and I came to know that he was supervising the works. I proceeded thither but no labourer or peon dared to take my visiting card or inform him about my pressure. After he was free I personally went and introduced myself to him. But, to my great surprise, he denied all knowledge about receiving any letter either from the Chief Engineer or from myself. This appeared very strange to me. I informed him about my intention and requested him to help me in the works. He discourteously refused my request and said that he had no time and my observation was of no use as it would not benefit the public. His manner of talking and behaviour was very insulting, and he did not even stand in one place to hear me. When he found that I insisted on inspecting the work he asked me to go and see by myself, but I wanted his order to his subordinates that they should allow me and explain to me some points. Reluctantly he wrote on very small shabby piece of paper the following words.

"To,

All S.D.O.'s Barrage Circles,

Please allow the bearer Mir Mahomed Baluch to see round the works and explain to him such points as he desires, as far as your time permits.

(Sd.) A. A. MUSTO,
S. E.

Mar. 2 1927. z

Little minding his insult I kept laughing and I pitied the little mind clothed in big body. He had not the courtesy to write 'Mr.' before my name even. With this passport from Mr. Musto, I entered the forbidden realm of Mr. Musto, I shall try to put before your readers the few facts briefly, which I observed with my own eyes, and let the tax-payers of Bombay Presidency know how, in my opinion, money acquired by taxation is spent like water.

NO REAL WORK DONE.

The whole Province of Sind is for this Scheme divided into five circles. The chief circle is the Lloyd Barrage circle, a position on the river between Sukkur and Rohri, where the planned barrage is to be built. The chief and the most important work is carried on in this circle only. In other circles only excavation work of canals is to be done. So I paid a visit to the Lloyd Barrage circle. First, I went to the right bank of the river. The barrage-work has begun from June 1923, but upto this time daring this long period of nearly 4 years very little work has been done. A head-regulator is being constructed, and one small bucket excavator machine is doing excavating near the bank of the river. No stone foundation has yet been laid in the water. A few labourers were doing excavating work. Railway lines, both narrow gauge and broad-gauge, have been laid down. Broad-gauge railway simply brings stones cut out from a quarry on the right bank side. Beside this there was only one dredger machine—lying idle. There were separate machines for moulding blocks made from concrete, sand, cement and hydraulic lime. There were mixture machines to mix up the above materials. Beside these, there were cranes to lift-up these blocks when ready. Upto this time only about two hundred blocks on each side of the river have been moulded. Each cubic foot of a block costs Re. 1. Some blocks while being lifted gave way and crumbled into pieces. The officers in charge seemed to me to be unaware of the work and they were merely performing experiments. Inferior materials, coupled with the ignorance and inexperience on the part of the workers, is bound to lead to an immense loss of money and waste of time.

LUXURIOUS BUNGLOWS.

The only successful work that I observed was that beautiful residential bungalow with storeys were built for officers and there were numberless other buildings on both the sides of the river. Some of the bunglows had about 14 rooms—drawing, dining, dressing rooms, etc. meant only for one officer. These bungalows were supplied with all kinds of modern luxuries—fans, electricity, fine gardens, fine mettled roads, etc. What sums of money were spent on these which after all are for only temporary use of seven years or so! Wells provided with pumping machines were dug. Special markets and bazars were built, while the real barrage work was yet in its very infancy. There was a power house, which seems to me was for supplying electricity to the bungalows and buildings and it was not meant for other work.

On the left bank the same kind of work was being carried on, with this difference that the excavation work near the regulator on the left hand side was given on a contract to the Tata Company and it was being done by manual labour, about four hundred labourers working on it, there being no bunglows made for their officers. On buildings alone in the barrage circle Rs. 21,72,507 have been spent and year by year more money is being spent on this item of buildings. Several excavators and dredger machines have been sent for, but in comparison to manual labour the work turned out by them seems to me to be dearer. A contractor charges 8 or 9 rupees per 1,000 cubic feet for excavating work, including levelling, stopping and ramming of the clay dug out, but an excavator, I think, costs us about Rs. 12 per 1,000 cubic feet. So all these machines sent for at a very high cost are in my opinion good for nothing. Bunds have been constructed on both sides of the river, one on the left hand running in three miles and a half and the other on the right bank running in three-fourths of a mile. The Broad-gauge Railway of about 30 miles is used, while narrow-gauge running in about 10 miles does not seem to be in use at present, nor I think is expected to be used in future.

(To be continued)

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. R. G. Gordon, on completion of his special duty, to be Political Agent, Surgana, vice Mr. C. H. Bristow.

Mr. E. Barnes to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Aden, vice Mr. P. J. Kithalde proceeding on leave.

Mr. K. C. Sen, I.C.S., is granted study leave for twelve months in continuation of the leave on average pay sanctioned by Government.

Mr. J. H. Sanders, Acting District Judge, Larkana, is granted, with effect from the 21 inst. leave on average pay for four months followed by leave on half average pay for six months.

Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, is granted, with effect from the 3rd January 1927, leave on average pay for two months and fourteen days and on half average pay for two months and thirty days and is permitted to prefix the Christmas holidays to the leave.

Mr. D. Healy to be a Presidency Magistrate in the City of Bombay with effect from the date on which he takes charge as Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Mr. A. Kirke Smith, V. D., Solicitor to Government and Public Prosecutor, Bombay is granted extraordinary leave without salary for 9 months and twelve days from the 9th April 1927, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. G. L. Walker is appointed to act as Solicitor to Government and Public Prosecutor, Bombay, vice Mr. A. Kirke Smith.

Mr. E. W. Perry, to act as Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, vice Mr. J. C. Ker, proceeding on leave.

The Governor with the concurrence of the Minister is pleased to appoint Mr. D. B. Paranjpe to be Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering at the College of Engineering, Poona, on probation for one year, from the date on which he takes over charge of his new duties.

Mr. D. D. Kapadia, Professor of Mathematics, Deccan College, Poona, to act as Principal of the same College during the absence of Mr. H. G. Rawlinson.

Dr. S. V. Trivedi, has been placed on general duty at the Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad, with effect from the forenoon of 23rd February 1927.

Mr. T. S. Pipe, (on his reversion to the Public Works Department), to be Executive Engineer, Karachi Buildings Division, vice Mr. C. H. H. Philpot-Brookes, proceeding on leave.

Mr. M. Yasin Khan, Registrar and Judge, Court of the Resident, Aden, is granted, with effect from the 1st March 1927 or from subsequent date of relief, leave on average pay for eight months, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Anthony, I.M.S., has been granted by the High Commissioner of India leave on half average pay for eight months in extension of the leave previosly granted to him.

SAKLATVALA AND BOMBAY'S ADDRESS.

(BY S. H. JHABVALA).

It has been arranged to give Mr. Saklatvala a hearty send-off from Bombay when he departs from the shores of this country, but the honour of doing so, be it mentioned to the shame of Bombay, is not to fall to the lot of the Bombay Corporation, which of all others in the country made a departure saying, to use the words of one of the pompous talkers of the House, that Bombay led but did not propose to follow, though it might be noted that in most respects particularly the above, Bombay deserved to follow. Those like Mr. Saklatvala who think on the problems of life from broad points of view will welcome the opportunity of the send off being given by real representatives of Bombay who, I trust, will assemble in their hundreds at the time and not by a small parochial body whose vision and interests are best known all over the country as thoroughly in capitalism and Imperialism. I will not touch upon the various opinions expressed by various gentlemen in the Corporation, for, they are all woefully lacking even in the knowledge of the doctrine of justice, truth and universal love for which Mr. Saklatvala stands. A scrap of paper written out by flatterers and sycophants in their conclave is usually styled an address of which we have had quite a distressful crop from all sorts of public bodies. But addresses to free thinkers like the eminent Parsee Communist are the written record of the public appreciation of the classes and the masses from whose heart will go out real, live and, above all, honest expressions of gratitute to Mr. Saklatvala on the eve of his departure. Any one can then question, like Hamlet "Look at this picture and look at that" and he will realise that the true address is not of the Corporation but of the natural heart of the huge Bombay population that will assemble there. The question before us resolves into this, "Is the Corporation really representative of the people of Bombay? The answer is an emphatic "no". Shall Bombay permit itself to be in the clutches of Capitalism? Again emphatic No? The wretched slums the brothels, the refreshment bars, the gambling clubs, the race course are the creation of capitalism. We are out for demolishing such institutions. When the next election comes Bombay will never forget the deep scar of blemished action and blameworthy speeches made on the floor of the House and Bomaby will remember that, if they really love and respect one of India's great sons, our beloved Grand Sak."

GOVT. GET A TROUNCING.

(Continued from page 7.)

lution regarding the land revenue assessment, moved by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale of Satara.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav (Satara) supported the resolution. He mainatined that agriculture as such was not a very paying occupation. Peasants unable to maintain themselves on the soil flocked to Bombay and other labour centres in order to support themselves and their families. The revenue was assessed on the annual rental value of the land and consequently poor agriculturists were left to the tender mercies of land lords. The speaker argued that the land revenue policy of Government was moving in a vicious circle.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani (Surat District), in supporting the resolution, pointed out that the system of land revenue assessment was a most complicated one. He had many defects in it. It was almost impossible for the settlement officer to find out the exact improvements done by cultivators and the exact yield of produce due to those improvements. The speaker was of opinion that the system was doing great injustice to poor peasants. The basis of assessment, besides, fixed by the Government, was also most objectionable. In villages, a considerable portion of the land was cultivated by the owners or landlords themselves and it was simply unjust to settle the assessment on the basis of annual rental which the land-lords themselves recovered.

CHARGE AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

The speaker argued that the Settlement officer should have the up-to-date knowledge of the local conditions. He charged the Government for not publishing the report of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee earlier.

Sir Lallubhai Samaldas.—Mr. President, as the Chairman of the Committee that has submitted this report, I hope, Sir, you will give me a little more time than is allowed under the rules and I hope also that the honourable House will grant me that indulgence which I need.

I may say without injustice to my honourable friends opposite that they have laid greater stress on the minutes of dissent by unofficial members of that committee than on the recommendations of the committee itself. Those honourable members who stated that rental value alone should be the basis will see what we have stated—that it should be the net profits of cultivation. Here again I wish to refer to the summary of recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Committee. There they have given us a summary of the methods adopted in Burma, Madras and the Punjab and say that the method is impracticable here. In that connection I would like to draw the attention of honourable members to the wording of the recommendation that in order to ascertain the rent the real rent paid in open competition by tenants should be taken into consideration and not the abnormal rents or rents which are not paid in open market. We have recommended that the real rents paid in open competition by tenants to landlords during the five years preceding the revision settlement should be taken into account. The committee has made that recommendation in order to restrict the settlement officers from unduly and unfairly raising the rates of assessment in any further revision. The honourable member Mr. Shivdasani stated that the tenants have to pay twice or thrice their real profit and as a result the lands pass into the hands of the capitalist landlords. He very rightly stated that the lands should not pass into the hands of capitalist landlords in this way. Why should the landlords get the profit of the agriculturists? If there were to be some Tenancy Act, are honourable members prepared to support it? (Honourable members :Yes).

Here Sir Lallubhai referred to passages from the Macdonald Committee which reported just after the famine of 1921, and said:

They accept the principle of the accumulation of agricultural capital that rents do not promote the thrift and that it does not conduce to the independence of ryots. Is it the underlying idea of the recommendations of that committee that lands should pass from the hands of the tenants into those of the capitalist landlords? As regards the pitch of assessment they say that it should be 25 per cent. I believe my honourable friend the mover of the resolution referred to the first portion of the Taxation Inquiry Committee Report and stated that it should be 25 per cent. In the beginning they could not have come to this conclusion. In para 106 of their report they say; they do not want that the pitch should be 25 per cent. What they recommend is to postpone the re-settlement until such time as rise in price comes below standard fixed.

"WAKE UP AND WORK."

Here there is a proposal by my honourable friend Mr. R. G. Pradhan. As I said, I do not personally agree to permanent settlement. The unearned increment ought to go to the State. May I ask my friend as an economist to say whether the unearned increment should not go to the State? I ask him to give an answer as an economist, not as a politician.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan: May I enquire whether my honourable friend has read the whole of my minute of dissent?

Sir Lallubhai Samaldas: I have. He says, Sir, that the existing rates should be equalised.

Sir Lallubhai Samaldas: With reference to the one point of my honourable friend, I do realise as almost everybody here does realise that the agriculturist is really going down. How are you going to raise him? Is he going down because of this high assessment? I am glad to say that it is not the result of high assessment. The Taxation Enquiry Committee have said that it is not things. One of them was mentioned by the honourable member Mr. Jadhav, sub-divisions; another is the high rate of interest; there is then the pressure on the land as the Honourable member Mr. Shivdasani said: then there is the want of subsidiary industries. Is this House in a mood to co-operate with Government in finding out some means of raising the status of the agriculturists? I am as keen as any of my honourable friends; I have given some time to co-operation; I know what co-operation means. I am prepared to work with honourable members wholeheartedly but not in asking for things which are not right and which are not practical. Let us put our heads together, and let us work for the agriculturists. Let us do what we can to raise him.

This question is of national importance; let us all wake up and work together for the common good. But I will not support the resolution as it is because it wants the Government to give up the moneys they legitimately raise.

WANTED FIXED LAND REVENUE POLICY.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai (Kaira District) supported the resolution. He was not willing to rely on the fantastic theories of the Settlement officers appointed by Government. His complaint against the Government was that they did not follow a fixed land revenue policy which would serve the best interests of the population. He further contended that the Settlement officers were, in most cases, quite inexperienced men ignorant of the local conditions. It was a shame, he said, on the civilised Government that a provision of Rs. 63 lakhs had to be made annually to ward off the evil effects of famine. He challenged the Government to show any civilised country on the face of the globe, that charged 40 per cent. of the profits on land as revenue assessment. The case of England, he remarked, was quite peculiar. England had over-taxed herself to combat the consequences of the great war. England was, therefore, no standard for India in respect of land revenue assessment.

ELECTIONS TO RAILWAY COMMITTEES.

On resumption after tea, the President declared the results of elections to the Local Advisory Committees of Railways. Maulavi Rafiuddin Ahmed was elected to G.I.P. Committe; Mr. Vasantrao Mukadam to B. B. & C. I. Committee and Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar to M. & S. M. Railway Committee.

A FIXED SYSTEM.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad District) supported Rao Bahadur Kale's resolution. He contended that the resolution passed by the House in 1924, was thrown into the waste-paper basket by Government so far as the revision of land assessment was concerned. The speaker pleaded that agriculturists should have recourse to civil courts, in case the revenue assessment was enhanced illegally. Referring to rental value, he pointed out that it was not a permanent factor. The rent of a land depended upon various things which further varied according to types of land. It was necessary, he said, that Government should have a fixed system of land assessment.

GOVERNMENT NOT RESPONSIBLE.

Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, the Commissioner of Settlements, in his reply, asked the members opposite not to commit themselves to theories but to confine themselves to facts. The speaker maintained that the land revenue assessment committee had left the Government where they were. He said the committee had not made it clear whether the lands either under-assessed or over-assessed had to be levelled up. He was sorry to see the tendency of the House to lay emphasis on the grievances of peasants and to attribute those grievances to the malevolent actions of the Government.

ASSESSMENT MUST BE LOWERED.

Mr. M. D. Karki (Satara District) supported the resolution and stated that there was a good deal of difference of opinion as to the proper method of determining the assessment. Let the basis of assessment be rental value, land value or net profit, but the Government had to treat the agriculturists with equity, justice and kidness. Referring to his own district the speaker informed the House that, in twenty years' time, Kanara had lost half a lakh of its population. A considerable portion of the loss could be attributed to the harassing conditions under which the agriculturists had to labour. There was no reason, he concluded, to increase the land revenue assessment; on the contrary that assessment had to be lowered down.

IDENTICAL INTERESTS.

Sheth Lalji Naranji remarked that the goal of every country was the production of wealth. India was an agricultural country and the wants of the Government were supplied by the agriculturist population. He saw no reason why there should be any conflict between industry and agriculture. He did not deny the fact that agriculturists in India were going down from day to day. There was no co-ordination, he said between production and selling. That was the reason, according to him, why India was subjected to foreign rule. If there were more production and mass sale, the agriculturists in the country would have been far happier. The speaker concluded by saying that, in India, the interests of agriculturists and industrialists were identical.

At this stage of discussion a closure was moved and accepted.

NO BREACH OF FAITH.

The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu, the Revenue Member, thanked the mover of the resolution for the dignified manner in which the latter had criticised the Government policy. It was quite unjust, he said, to say that Government had committed any breach of faith in respect of land revenue assessment. He promised the House that the Government would carefully consider the report of the majority of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee and also the minutes of dissent, would themselves introduce a bill embodying the recommendations of the Committee.

AMENDMENT WITHDRAWN.

Mr. L. M. Deshpande (Satara District) withdrew his amendment with the permission of the House.

AMENDED RESOLUTION CARRIED.

The resolution of Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale with the amendment of Messrs. R. G. Pradhan and H. V. Patuskar, was then put to vote. The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu pressed for a division which was granted. 53 members voted for the amended resolution and 29 against. The amended resolution was duly declared carried.

THE AMENDED RESOLUTION.

This Council, reaffirming the principle of the resolution as amended and carried by it by a majority on the 15th March, 1924, recommends to the Governor-in-Council that he will be pleased to give immediate effect to it by introducing the necessary legislation after taking into consideration the report, the minutes of dissent and suggestions of the members of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee and making provision for giving retrospective effect to such legislation in view of the fact that in many cases new revision settlements were proceeded with and new rates introduced after the resolution of 15th March, 1924, and pending such legislation to issue orders to the revenue officers not to collect revenue assessment enhanced after the 15th March, 1924.

COUNCIL PROROGUED.

The Hon. Mr. Dehlavi, the President of the Council, then read to the House, the Commission he had received from His Excellency, the Governor, and declared the Council prorogued till the next session. The next session will meet at Poona some time in the month of July.

The Maharaja of Bharatpur has remitted Rs. 25,000 as reward to be distributed amongst those who were instrumental in recovery of his jewels worth about ten lakhs. Bakshi, the second accused in the theft case is taking his trial.—Free Press.

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NEW ERA IN INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY.

(Continued from Page 6).

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GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIA.

It is also clear that the Bill, comprising as it does all British Empire films opens out new markets for Indian films too. And it is the general opinion of the local producers that the prospects of this industry would assume far wider and nobler proportions as soon as their films get a footing—however small to begin with—in foreign markets. But it is perfectly clear that since the failure of "Shah Jehan" at the Wembley Exhibition, Indian producers have practically given up all hopes of exploiting any foreign markets. And well they might continue to do so. Because the Indian pictures, cranked and produced on the present lines, have no chance of prospering under the most benevolent protection that might be given by any British or Indian Act. The industry would indeed have to be fundamentally reformed to benefit by the new conditions and as the present companies have neither the will nor the means to do so, the new scale production must be undertaken by a new corporation such as Sir Chimanlal is said to be about to form. The new concern will undoubtedly start under the very best auspices and will not only command better resources, financial and literary, but will be able to secure the very best co-operation from the British enterprise in the matter of production as well as distribution. It will indeed invest money on a scale beyond the vision of our present-day producers. But then the market it might command and the incomes it might earn might be unprecedented and almost fabulous. And, above all, the average cinema-goer will have the ineslimable pleasure of seeing the historic civilisation and the social problems of his country presented on the silver screen in a manner worthy of its high traditions and past glories.

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K.19

FAMINE IN BIJAPUR DIST

QUESTION IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

The following questions, among others, were asked and replied to in the Bombay Council on Wednesday:—

BOARDING HOUSES FOR BACKWARD CLASSES.

Mr. Noor Mahomed (Hyderabad District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) How many boarding houses they have started for the benefit of the backward classes in the whole of the Presidency? The name of each place may kindly be shown separately.

(b) The building expenditure incurred from provincial revenues on each of them?

(c) The annual recurring expenditure incurred from provincial revenues on each of them?

The Honourable Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai: (a) Government maintain only one hostel for depressed class students which is situated at Poona.

(b) It has no building of its own. It is accommodated in a rented building. The rent sanctioned for it is Rs. 2,400 per annum.

(c) The annual recurring expenditure including rent is about Rs. 14,000.

RETRENCHMENT IN REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara District): Will Government be pleased to state whether they are aware (a) that the post of the Personal Assistant to the Collector in the Satara District can be dispensed with for purposes of effecting economy without detriment to efficiency?

(b) If so, whether they propose to take any action in that direction?

The Honourable Mr. J. L. Rieu: (a) Government are not so aware. It would not be possible to dispense with the Personal Assistant, who in addition to other duties is in charge of two talukas, without restoring the third Prant Officer. Complaints have already been received that with two Prant Officers only the revenue work is suffering. It would not be possible to add to their existing charges.

(b) No.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE IN SIND.

Mir Mahomed Baloch (Karachi City): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that they propose to start a Government college in Sind; (b) whether it is a fact that about 75 per cent. of the population of Sind are Mussalmans; (c) whether their attention has been drawn to several complaints of Mussalmans in the "Alwahid" and "Muslim Advocate" about the treatment given to them in the present colleges in Sind; (d) what the number and per centage of Sindhi Mussalmans in 1906, 1916 and in 1926 in the colleges in Sind were; (e) whether they are aware of the backwardness of Mussalmans of Sind specially in higher education; (f) whether their attention has been drawn to the reports in the Press that Muslim College has been started by the Government of Bengal for the Mussalmans of Bengal where the Muslim population is only 55 per cent.; (g) what their policy in connection with the higher education of the Mussalmans of Sind is?

The Honourable Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai: (a), (c) and (g) Government have agreed that another college is required for Sind and that seats to the extent of 65 per cent. in the proposed college should be reserved for Muhammadans. In view of the present financial stringency, however, it is impossible for them to undertake any further financial responsibility in regard to secondary and collegiate education unless the public who desire increased facilities for it are prepared to guarantee a substantial portion of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure which may be required. Government will then bear their share as finances permit. (b), (e) and (f) The answer is in the affirmative. (d) The information has been called for.

FAMINE CONDITION IN BIJAPUR DISTRICT.

Mr. S. A. Sardesai (Bijapur District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether they are aware that people in the Bijapur District are migrating to other parts owing to scarcity; (b) whether their attention has been drawn to the statement regarding famine in the Hungund Taluka of the Bijapur District as published in the "Indian National Herald" and "Bombay Chronicle" of 1st January 1927; (c) if so, what steps they have taken to alleviate the distress of the people there; (d) how many lands in the Hungund Taluka were sold by auction in the year 1925-26 on account of inability of owners to pay the assessment.

The Honourable Mr. J. L. Rieu: Enquiry has been made.

The following questions among others were asked and replied to in the Bombay Council on Tuesday:—

JAIL ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. F. J. Ginwala (Bombay City, North): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Visapur Jail has been abolished and if not why it has not been abolished. (b) How many open jails of the type of Visapur Jail are still in existence and when they propose to abolish them.

The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson: (a) The Visapur Jail will be closed when the work on which the convicts are employed is finished, probably in June next.

(b) One. Government have no intention of abolishing it.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Mr. F. J. Ginwala (Bombay City, North): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether they are aware of the growing unemployment among the middle and lower classes owing to trade depression and general depression all round? (b) What measures they propose to take to meet the unemployment problem? (c) Whether they propose to appoint a Committee to investigate into the problems of unemployment and to suggest ways and means to meet the said problem as has been done in Western countries?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: (a) and (b) Government are not aware of any growing unemployment among the lower classes but the question of unemployment among the middle classes is being investigated. (c) Until the preliminary enquiries now being undertken by the Labour Office are completed Government is not in a position to state what would be the most appropriate action to take.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN EDUCATED CLASSES.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram (Eastern Sind): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether they have under their consideration any proposals for the solution of the problem of the unemployment of the educated classes? (b) If the reply be in the affirmative, what are those proposals? (c) If the reply be in the negative, whether they propose to take up this question?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: (a) question of unemployment among the middle classes in Bombay City is being investigated. (b) and (c) Until the preliminary enquiries now being undertaken by the Labour Office are completed, Government are not in a position to state what would be the most appropriate action to take.

SUKKUR BARRAGE: ESTIMATE OF COSTS.

Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman (Bombay City, South): Will the Honourable General Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that low rates were provided in the first estimate submitted to the Secretary of State for approval; (b) whether it is a fact that from the experience of the last three and a half years the project provision is much less than was actually needed for many items; (c) whether it is fact that the provision made for distributaries and miors in the project is very low and the detailed estimates for these items are likely to exceed the project estimates by cent per cent; (d) whether Government are at present in a position to state by how many crores the so called estimate of eighteen crores is likely to be exceeded?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: (a) No. (b) Some items exceed the project provisions and others show savings, the net result being equilibrium. (c) Yes but as stated in answer to (b) this is offset by corresponding savings on other items. (d) By about Rs. 60 lakhs which is accounted for almost wholly by the unforeseen item of Rs. 55 lakhs for kcustoms duty and tariff.

INVESTMENT OF CONGRESS FUNDS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to the novel venture of the B.P.C.C. to increase its income by investing a sum of Rs. 50,000 on constructing a few shops and a two-room chawl in the Congress House compound, the supporters of the proposal assured that there would be a ten per cent. return on the investment in spite of the fact that at present property values in the city have gone down and rents are gradually falling. Among the many convincing arguments offered by the opposition I wish only to refer to the return on the investment on the Congress House during the 25 months ending 30-9-26 since it came into the hands of the B.P.C.C. The total rent receipts amounted to Rs. 22,077-15-6 and the total cost of maintenance and repairs to Rs. 20,546-6-6 leaving a balance of Rs. 531-9-0. The investment on the Congress House on 30-9-1925 was Rs. 2,90,000 and odd. That is to say, based on the actual facts before the public the investment on Rs. 2,90,000 per year was Rs. 735 or just a quarter of per cent. This is not enough. During these 25 months a sum of Rs. 4,782-2-6 has been shown as irrecoverable rents and another sum of Rs. 7,011-10-6 as arrears to be recovered on 30-9-26. Though six months have passed now, not more than Rs. 200 or 250 have been collected out of the arrears of Rs. 7,011-10-6. And yet the supporters spoke of a rosy return on their new investment and on their mere assurance as against these actual figures asked the B.P.C.C. to accord sanction to their novel scheme. It is a known fact that the bureaucracy at the Bombay Congress House is worse than the British Bureaucracy which the Congress is expected to fight and time will show whether the supporters have acted wisley in embarking upon such a scheme.

—Yours, etc.

Bombay, March 14.

R. K.

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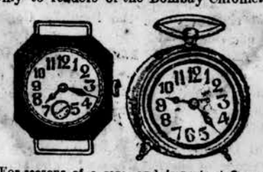

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